

'Worker' Readers Send In \$26,788, Add a Bonus of 2,000 Subscriptions

The Daily Worker and The Worker have received \$26,788 to date toward their \$200,000 annual fund drive goal, Phil Bart, business manager announced yesterday. And while readers and supporters of the papers have concentrated their efforts on reducing its deficit and insuring its continued publi-

cation, they have not neglected to build its circulation. Although The Worker's subscription drive was officially concluded some weeks back, Bart also announced yesterday that almost 2,000 subs were received in the last two weeks. Bart said that there were 23,633 subs in as of March 30, as against the 21,751 of March 11.

"The subs keep coming in daily," he declared, "and there is every expectation that our readers are making our subscription growth a year-round activity."

Among the areas throughout the country which have made the greatest recent progress on Worker subs, Bart said, were the following:

Connecticut—a goal of 500 subs; ob-

tained 518, including 96 Daily Worker subs.

New Jersey—1,200 goal, now virtually complete with 1,170 subs in.

Maryland—200 goal; 311 obtained, including 99 Daily Worker subs.

Wisconsin—290 goal; 248 obtained, including 63 Daily Worker subs.

Montana—50 goal, 55 subs obtained.

WEATHER

Cloudy
Continued
Mild,

Daily Worker

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26

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5,000 PICKETS STIR TIMES SQ. CROWDS WITH 'SAVE MCGEE'

Reuther's Lily-White Hit at UAW Parley By Own Supporter

— See Page 3 —

WILSON SAYS WE'LL GET TAX HIKE, WORSE LIVING

— See Page 3 —

LINK GOP BIGSHOT, CHIANG TO 'SURPLUS' SHIP \$\$ DEAL

— See Page 3 —

By Harry Raymond

Traffic in Times Square was slowed down when 5,000 men and women marched into the white-lighted Broadway theatre area Saturday night and conducted an hour-long demonstration for freedom of Willie McGee, Laurel, Miss., Negro sentenced to die for a framed-up rape charge. Time after time mounted police galloped into the demonstrators, who were marching in orderly peaceful picket lines on the east and west sides of the square. The mounted cops charged into the pickets and theatregoers alike.

Three women and four men were arrested. But the pickets reformed their lines after each police attack. They held aloft placards which read: "Save Democracy at Home Free Willie McGee."

The pickets arrived at 43, 44 and 45 Sts. at 8 p.m. As they formed lines on sidewalks on both sides of the square, two huge banners were unfurled from the seventh and mezzanine floors of the Hotel Astor.

Thousands who jammed the square looked up to read on the banners:

"FREE WILLIE MCGEE."

One big banner fluttered from the seventh story window for 35 minutes and was seen by an estimated 100,000

New Yorkers before hotel officials ordered it pulled in at 8:35 p.m. The other banner unfurled from the hotel balcony was removed by Astor officials after it was on view for 10 minutes.

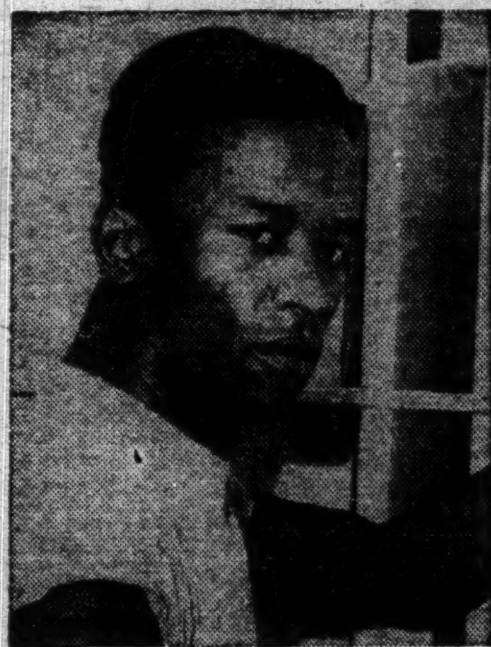
For a while, the demonstration was centered in front of the Astor. The pickets poured into the square at 44 and 45 Streets. They held up placards denouncing the scheduled legal lynching of the Mississippi Negro victim.

The demonstrators chanted in

unions: "Negroes lynched—Nazis freed—Save Willie McGee."

Four of the 20 mounted cops who were patrolling the Times Square area rode up on the sidewalk on the east side of the square. They loosed the reins and the horses moved at a gallop.

This action of the police sent the pickets and crowds of onlookers scurrying in all directions. Some sought refuge from the police attack in doorways. But the



MCGEE

police drove on, pressing thousands of people to the building walls and driving them into the auto traffic. COPS CREATE DISORDER

It was the police, not the pickets, who created the disorder.

Mounted cops, aided by foot patrolmen and detectives, then swung into action on the west sidewalk. They drove pickets and other crowded pedestrians in all directions and create a traffic snarl.

Passersby joined with the pick-

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Fight Sales Tax at City Hall: Marc

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High School Grad in June, Dies in Korea War in March

SEATTLE, April 1.—The anguished hope that the mothers of the country will get together and demand that the boys be brought home from Korea was expressed here by Mrs. Lafe H. Materne on being notified that her eldest son was killed March 8.

A member of a Spokane marine reserve unit the boy, Lafe Jt., 19, graduated from North Central high school last June. His unit was called into active duty Aug. 8.

"The Government said our boys would get three months of additional training at Camp Pendleton, California, and a leave home before going overseas to fight," the grief-stricken mother told reporters. "But instead they went right onto a boat and were in the thick of it in less than two months."

In expressing the hope for an organized mother's movement, Mrs. Materne said bitterly that "if President Truman and other leaders of our country could go to the Korean front lines—not 300 yards behind the lines—they could see the hell our boys are going through."

The last letter Mrs. Materne received from her son was dated Feb. 27. Her son wrote, she said, that conditions were so bad that "some of the men would shoot themselves with their own guns so that they could be taken away."

Mrs. Materne, wife of a contractor, lives at N. 5915 Normandie, Spokane.

Youth Asks Why He Must Sacrifice Himself

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—Clinton O'Dail Johnston, a 19-year-old youth, sends a letter to the Courier-Journal asking why youth must die needlessly in war.

He is answered in an editorial which concludes he must find the answer for himself or perhaps, "never find the answer at all." Johnston says he had hoped he could complete his education "and training to enter a vocation of my own choice, with the hope in

mind that if I worked real hard for two or three years I should then be able to get married and nurture a family of my own."

The Courier-Journal piously informs Johnston that he is being asked to fight for the preservation of "our way of life" against "totalitarianism." It omits telling the youth that this so-called "way of life" within its wars of aggression is dictated by Wall Street, which isn't interested in the "normal life" which Johnston pleads.

American POW Writes: I'm Learning a Lot

DENVER, April 1.—The Rocky Mountain News reports that an Engelwood couple has received a packet of letters from 23 American servicemen who are prisoners of the Chinese Republic Army, to be forwarded to families in the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wegner received the letters, although there was no letter included for them, but they are sure that the covering envelope was written in their son's handwriting. The last they heard of their son was that he was missing in action. They heard unofficially that he was a prisoner of war from a family in Texas who son was captured.

The 23 letters received by the Wegners referred to the Chinese as the "Chinese Volunteer Army." All emphasize, the newspaper reports, that they are eating "as well as might be expected." They said they had had a fine time Christmas, with a community sing and candies, cigarettes, and peanuts passed out by the Chinese.

Running through the letters was this theme: "I'm going to school and learning about the American government and the Wall Street bankers. When I come back there'll be some changes made."

"The camp commander tells us we shouldn't be here, that the

Chinese and American people have nothing to fight about. I'm really learning about the people."

"They've promised to release us as soon as this hateful war is over. I hope and pray it will be soon."

"These Chinese are the nicest people I've ever met. They treat us good, give us plenty of clothes and food, and show us how we were wrong ever to come to Korea. I'm really learning a lot."

Apart from the general remarks were personal comments like: "Dearest wife and adorable children," started one letter. Another, from a marine who had won his fighting spurs, was signed, "Your baby boy."

"Kiss the children for me and tell them daddy loves them," read part of another. "And, my dearest wife, you know that I will always love you. I hope to be at your side again soon and make up for all you've been through. We'll be happier than we ever have been before."

All the letters were dated Jan. 1, most of them marked North Korea. There were no stamps or cancelling marks on the individual envelopes.

Mother's Day Peace Parade To Be Held in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—All the mothers in Los Angeles county who have been worrying or praying, in silent outcry against war—all those who have wanted to "do something" but have not known what to do—will have their chance May 12.

Plans are in the initial stage for an impressive Mother's Day parade on that day. Mother's Day will be Sunday, May 13.

The parade will be followed in the evening by a big peace fiesta, from which one mother will be chosen to go as a delegate to a national peace congress June 1 in Chicago.

The American Peace Crusade, the American Women for Peace and the Labor Peace Committee are formulating plans for the parade and fiesta. They, in turn, will invite a wide variety of organizations to participate—minority and national groups, unions, churches, area peace groups and women's clubs.

Each group will be responsible for its own float. Already area groups of American Women for Peace are busy making paper flowers for use in floats. Organizations are expected to report to Mrs. Jackie Claek, of the American Peace Crusade, to pool plans for the parade.

A Gold Star Mothers float is being arranged, and AWP is urging any individuals who know of Gold Star Mothers to contact its office. The phone is MU 1293. Another float will carry the "Queen of Peace."

Among the first organizations to register an intention to take part in the parade were the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Dean Ellie H. Matthews of the School of Christ, who is organizing a group of 50 church women to sponsor a float, and several Negro churches.

See Prospects Improved for Big 4 Talks

Big Four diplomats in Paris were in touch with their governments over the weekend as United Press reported an optimistic feeling over the prospect of getting a Council of Foreign Ministers agenda.

The meetings, which enter their fifth week today, will be resumed at 4 p.m. in an atmosphere that is said to have been improved by a luncheon Saturday afternoon.

The luncheon was given by U.S. Ambassador Philip C. Jessup for the Soviet deputy foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, the British delegate, Ernest Davies and France's Alexandre Parodi.

(In Washington, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman was reported urging State Department officials to agree to a Big Four parley because French public opinion strongly desires it.)

The USSR had agreed last week that the German question could be discussed under the general heading of "international tension"—thus putting the western delegates, who had agreed this position for weeks, on the spot.

Last Friday, Gromyko insisted on a "yes" or "no" answer to his proposal. He also moved to put the question of American bases in the Near East and the Atlantic Pact on the agenda.

There has still not been a clear answer to Gromyko's proposals. But reports from Paris cited the feeling that the western powers would be compelled to come to terms.

Ex-AMG Aide to Talk On Nazi Rearming

James S. Martin, former chief of decartelization in Germany in the American Military Government, will speak tonight (Monday) at 8:30 on German rearmament. The meeting will be held at the Hotel Capitol, 51 Street and Eighth Avenue, and is under the auspices of Manhattan, Long Island and Young Men's and Women's divisions of the American Jewish Congress.

Other speakers will be Morris Carnovsky, actor; Bernard Harkavy, attorney and Jewish leader, and Rabbi Jonah E. Kaplan, president of the Long Island division of the Congress.

Acheson Impatient Over Americas Parley Action

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Although the State Department is still confident that it will achieve its major aims in the current meeting of the Latin American foreign ministers, Secretary of State Dean Acheson is reported to be impatient with the slowness with which this is taking place.

Committee I, which deals with Acheson's military proposals, has been compelled to hear lengthy arguments from representatives of the Argentine, Mexican Guatemalan governments.

Committee II, which was supposed to approve a plan for the suppression of Communists and other anti-imperialists, got involved in a discussion of civil rights which the State Department regarded as wholly irrelevant to the matter at hand.

Committee III, set up to work out a program of "economic co-operation," has been bogged down all week under a landslide of resolutions from almost every one of the 20 Latin American governments. The chairman of that committee, Joao Neves da Fontoura, foreign minister of Brazil and reportedly an agent of Standard Oil, has complained that "procedural questions" have prevented his

committee from dealing with the substance of United States proposals.

The difficulties confronting the State Department are indeed complex. In calling this "emergency" conference, U. S. officials speculated that Washington's economic position was so powerful that no one would dare stand in the way of their steamroller. After all, the U. S. is the main purchaser of

most of the raw materials produced below the Rio Grande. If the U. S. should curtail imports, most of these countries, especially those with a one-commodity economy, would face disaster. In addition, the U. S. is almost the exclusive source of credits and finished goods.

Since these governments, with only minor exceptions, are con-

(Continued on Page 9)

Gov't Bars Grain To Starving India

By George Lohr

April 1 is here and almost four months have elapsed without any action on India's plea that this country supply two million tons of grain for its starving millions. But China, which is just pulling out of its own agricultural crisis caused by a long period of imperialist exploitation, Friday offered its neighbor one million tons of grain.

April 1 was the deadline originally set for wheat shipments to India from this country. Summer is coming and with it the rainy monsoon season which makes deliveries to outlying districts almost impossible.

Even this deadline for loading, which has not been kept, was much too late to prevent the mass suf-

fering that has ravaged India for many months past.

United Press reported last Friday that "near-famine conditions exist in several states of India" and food rationing, which was a miserable 12 ounces a few months ago, has now been cut to eight ounces per day.

But Congress, where tears for the supposedly starving masses of People's China are frequently spilled by the bucket, is not dis-

(Continued on Page 9)

IRAN OFFICE WORKERS JOIN OIL STRIKE

TEHERAN, Iran, April 1.—Office workers have joined strikes through the rich Oil-producing region of southern Iran and nearly 12,000 workers are out, a spokesman for the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. said today.

The Majlis (Parliament) will meet in Teheran tomorrow to approve the recent imposition of

martial law in the strike area. The powerful national front is violently opposed to approving the Government action.

A spokesman for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company said the strike in Agha Jari had spread to the clerical staff of oil company offices in that city. He said the situation was unchanged in Ban-

dar Ma'shur and Lali where martial law was proclaimed last week after the workers called a general strike.

A government source said that 18 members of the politico-religious Fidayan Islam religious group have been arrested in Teheran. Two members of the group are

charged with the assassination of Razmara and education minister Abdul Hamid Zangeneh, is a move to demand nationalization of oil.

After the assassination of Razmara, parliament approved legislation to nationalize the \$585,000,000 Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Ways and means of taking over the industry are now under study by the government of Premier Hussein Ala Pasha.

Reuther's Lily-White Policy Rapped By Own Supporter at UAW Parley

By George Morris

CLEVELAND, April 1.—James Watt, Negro delegate of Ford Local 600 and long-time supporter of the Reuther caucus today sharply denounced the lily-white character of the leadership of the United Automobile Workers as the union's convention got under way here. Watts, co-director of the Local 600 recreational department, spoke in the debate on the resolution approving the statement on war policy issued by the United Labor Policy Committee recently.

Watts said: "I am for the words in this hunk of paper but they are meaningless words. It's a UAW voice of hypocrisy crying in the wilderness and these words will

not be translated into deeds.

"If you want deeds, go back to rule 38 of the convention where all the top officers have to run as a slate to get elected and no Negro is put forward in that slate."

Watts was referring to the decision that enables the officers to run as a team and thus virtually rule out separate contests for a post.

"The top executive board is completely lily-white. No Negro has ever been put on a top post," continued Watts. "Excuse me—I am mistaken. One was made co-director of the Fair Practices department. At the last convention he was allowed to sing through the mike. I think he sang 'Old Black Joe.'"

"It is high time we had democ-

racy in the UAW-CIO," he concluded.

Reuther immediately replied to Watts claiming, "No organization in America has done more for the Negroes than the UAW." At the same time he let go a tirade against the Daily Worker pointing to a copy of the Michigan Edition of The Worker that carried a headline asking if the UAW will elect a Negro vice-president. This he termed as "injecting the race issue" into the union and harming the union.

This was exactly the argument

Reuther made at the Buffalo convention in 1943, but on that occasion he had the support of Watts on that issue. It was then that Reuther raised the cry of "jimmie in reverse" and it has ever since been a means of preventing a Negro from election to a top post.

Reuther opened the UAW convention here today with his caucus and staff machine mobilized to put over a dues raise as the "main issue" before the union's 1,250,000 members.

Recognizing the strong opposition (Continued on Page 9)

Fight Sales Tax at City Hall: Marc

Wilson Tells People to Expect Tax Hike, Living Standards Cut

WASHINGTON, April 1.—War mobilizer Charles E. Wilson threatened the American people today with two more years of steadily declining living standards. Referring obviously to the workers, farmers and small businessmen, and not to wildly profiteering Big Business, Wilson declared in his first quarterly report to President Truman that living standards will go down and taxes will go up in the coming years. The heaviest shortages in civilian goods will lie ahead, he declared.

Still bigger and better armaments are needed, he asserted.

He said orders for more than \$23 billions in military material have been placed since Korea and

continue going out at the rate of \$1 billion each week. Arms production has hit \$2 billion a month and will double by the end of this year.

More than a million tons of military equipment have been delivered to Wall Street satellite governments since March, 1950. Deliveries include 3,500 tanks and combat vehicles, 750 aircraft and 3,000 major pieces of artillery. The estimate does not include aircraft and warships. Some 30 to 40 freighters are in continuous use hauling arms overseas, Wilson said.

American-made arms are now being used to kill people in Malaya, Indo-China and Korea.

Wilson called for longer hours for labor and asked employers to "encourage" the shifting of labor to war plants.

Contradicting his estimate of a complete war economy to be achieved in two years, he spoke elsewhere in his report of the program's "long-range character."



WILSON

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, called yesterday on "all New Yorkers to block the completion" of the "deal" to increase the sales tax. "The fight has just begun," he said, despite Gov. Dewey's service to the "banking and real estate interests."

Marcantonio declared: "Governor Dewey has come through for the banking and real estate interests on his half of the Dewey-Impellitteri political deal. His act was complete, including a phony 'study', deliberate delays to lull public protest, and now a double-talking alibi for signing the bill. It is up to all New Yorkers to block the completion of this deal."

He said that ALP "pledges an all-out effort, in common action with the numerous organizations and individuals opposing the sales tax increase, to defeat the City Hall-Albany swindle. Delegations are already beginning to turn the civic heat on City Councilmen and the members of the Board of Estimate. The fight has just begun. The sales tax increase must not pass."

Dewey "suggested" on Friday that the city might impose only a one-half of one-percent tax increase to evade public anger directed at his part of the deal.

But Mayor Impellitteri was expected to have a bill introduced in the City Council this week for the full three percent sales tax which was authorized by Dewey and his legislature. Both Impellitteri and the Democratic-controlled Board of Estimate are on record for the increase.

Simultaneously with Marcantonio's statement, the ALP warned against any attempt by Impellitteri to "rush the local law increasing the sales tax through the City Council and the Board of Estimate without a public hearing."

Arthur Schutler, ALP state executive secretary, wired Impellitteri and Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey that "New Yorkers will not tolerate the scheme to deny a public hearing by the device of a special message of necessity issued by the Mayor."

"This trick is being planned as a method of legalizing blitz action in the City Council. The ALP demands full public hearings, so that the people can voice their overwhelming opposition to the sales tax boost."

CP to File Reply on McCarran Tuesday

The Communist Party will file with the Subversive Activities Control Board tomorrow (Tuesday) its reply to the Attorney General's demand that the party be required to register under the McCarran Act.

The U.S. Supreme Court had refused last week to delay an SACB hearing on the Attorney General's request. In its appeal to the high court, the Party had asked that such hearings be delayed until court action of the McCarran Act's constitutionality.

The purpose of the hearings is to require the Communist Party to register as a "foreign agent." Both the Party itself and all sections of the labor movement have denounced the law as a police-state measure, and the Party has branded it as designed to outlaw the Communist Party.

405 Ask Repeal at Northwestern U.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 1.—The Northwestern University campus Committee of One Hundred for Repeal of the McCarran Act announced the collection of 405 signatures to a petition which demands the immediate repeal of the act. The signatories, which include those 36 professors, were collected by the joint student-faculty committee in a campaign supporting the repeal bill introduced in Congress by Rep. Adolph Sabath, of Illinois.

Spokesman for the Committee

of One Hundred, Owen Mortimer, a student, stressed the need for all students and faculty members to acquaint themselves with the McCarran Act and to continue to work for its repeal.

He stated that "a comparison of the clauses of this so-called Internal Security Act of 1950 with the Articles and Amendments of the Constitution will indicate why we consider the act and its implications highly dangerous to democracy and to democratic education. It is indeed fitting that in our University Centennial year we should rededicate ourselves to the fight for democracy by opposing laws restrictive of freedom. Academic freedom cannot exist without political freedom."

"The enthusiastic response of the campus to our committee's limited campaign for the repeal of the McCarran Act should hearten all individuals and organizations interested in preserving and extending the civil liberties which hold so much meaning for Americans, and which are challenged by the McCarran Act and other unconstitutional measures today."

The campus group also sent protest telegrams to Springfield opposing similar state legislation, the so-called Broyles-McClintock Loyalty Oath Bills.

GOP Bigshot, Chiang Linked to Ship Deal

New York Republican leader Newbold Morris and a Kuomintang-controlled company were linked yesterday to the \$2,800,000 surplus ship deal now under government investigation. The U. S. Maritime Administration announced in Washington that it had dispatched a staff officer to New York to investigate a Senate Commerce Committee report that the surplus U. S. oil tankers may now be the property of the China International Foundation.

The tankers had been sold originally to a firm headed by former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D-Mass). Casey admitted last week that he and his partners including the late ex-Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., and Admiral William H. Halsey (retired) netted \$2,800,000 on a \$100,000 investment, by reselling the tankers under favorable tax arrangements.

Yesterday, Morris, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor in 1949, acknowledged that the Foundation now holds one of five surplus tankers which were bought by the United Tanker Corp. That firm, he said, was operated by American citizens, but its common stock was owned by "high-minded"



NEWBOLD MORRIS

Chinese Kuomintang adherents.

Morris's story was that the tankers were used to carry oil from Taiwan to China until Chiang was

kicked out of the mainland. Then the Kuomintang owners, in a "purely philanthropic" gesture, turned over all of their stock to the China International Foundation. He estimated their value at \$10,000,000, and said the tankers are now being operated on non-China runs, with their income going to help the Foundation. He said the Foundation supports Chinese students, and that he and other officials received "not a nickel" for their work.

The Foundation has a tax-exempt status from the government.

Left unclear was whether the Kuomintang tanker firm used money obtained from American taxpayers to buy the surplus ships in the deal that netted Casey & Co. a neat \$2,800,000 profit.

Halford G. Davis, staff expert for the Senate Commerce Committee, said the whole situation (Continued on Page 9)

Villagers Vote 9-1 to End Korean War

Over 1,000 Greenwich villagers cast their ballots overwhelmingly for an end to the war in Korea and continuous negotiations among all major world powers to "secure world peace," it was reported yesterday by the Greenwich Village Committee for Peaceful Alternatives.

The poll was taken Saturday on Sixth Ave. at Waverly Place and Fourth St., and at Seventh Ave. and Sheridan Square and 1,040 Villagers voted on the four questions asked by the committee. To the first question, "Are you in favor of stopping the war in

Korea now and the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops," 77.6 percent replied "yes," while 18.1 percent voted "no," and 4.3 percent had no opinion. "Are you in favor of continuous top level negotiations between all major powers to secure world

peace," drew a "yes" vote from 93.9 percent, a "no" vote from 4.3 percent and no opinion from 1.8 percent. A 75.7 percent no vote was the response to the question "are you in favor of sending more U. S. troops to Europe." Only 18.6 per-

cent favored the troops shipments, and 5.7 percent registered no opinion. Opposition to the drafting of 18 year olds was voted by 75.6 percent, while 18.7 percent favored the plan, and 5.7 percent cast no vote.

Press Dewey to Veto Jobless Benefit Steal

State CIO, AFL and independent unionists have stepped up a drive to force Gov. Thomas Dewey to kill the Hughes-Brees bill before it becomes law April 16 and authorizes the destruction of the benefits of jobless workers under the unemployment insurance law.

Dewey has kept silent about his intentions in the face of widespread protests against the bill by the New York State CIO Council, the New York State Federation of Labor and the United Labor Action Committee. Thousands of resolutions from local unions affiliated with the three major bodies have reached Dewey's office since the legislature adopted the bill last month.

His silence indicates to some labor officials that he intends to permit the bill to become law automatically without his signature on April 16.

The bill would lower unemployment insurance payments, tighten up regulations to bar payments to thousands of workers who become unemployed, and would divide up the \$900,000,000 reserve fund among the large corporations in the state.

The state CIO and AFL estimated that \$600,000,000 would be divvied up by the corporations if the bill becomes law.

The steal would be accomplished under a so-called merit rating system under which the tax on an employer will depend on how much unemployment benefits are paid to his workers. If the unemployed worker gets no benefits or lower benefits, the tax to employers will be lower, and a rebate on paid tax will be higher.

Under this scheme, the tax on large corporations would be lowered. A small business employing four workers would have 25 percent of the work force unemployed if one worker is laid off. Its tax would be high. A corporation employing 1,000 workers would have one percent of its work force unemployed if one worker is laid off. Its tax would be low.

While lining their pockets, the large corporations directed the revisions of definitions in the present unemployment insurance law to prevent thousands of workers from obtaining jobless benefits.

Instead of basing a worker's right to benefits on his normal earnings, as is done now, the Hughes-Brees bill requires a worker to have 20 weeks' employment in a base period and average weekly earnings of \$15. If he has 19 weeks' employment, he gets no benefits.

The CIO and AFL estimated that 15 percent of the workers now getting benefits would be deprived of them under the 20 week employment scheme.

The bill also bars unemployment benefits to workers refusing to scab, or refusing to accept a job

under sub-standard or non-union wages and conditions.

Workers involved in lockouts and strikes would be barred from collecting unemployment benefits after seven weeks, as the law now provides.

Over 3,000 resolutions from CIO, AFL and independent unions in the state have been forwarded to Dewey. Thousands of letters from individual unionists have also been received by Dewey, according to State CIO officials. The drive to urge Dewey to veto the measure has been increased as the April 16 deadline nears, the CIO officials asserted.

480 Laid Off at GM Plant Because of War

LINDEN, N. J., April 1.—Over 2,400 General Motors workers who last spring watched GM's strongarm squads throw three workers out of the assembly plant for circulating peace petitions today saw 480 leave the plant with notices of a temporary layoffs resulting from the war drive.

The 480 begin their indefinite layoff Friday after the company announced that it could not get materials curtailed by the government for war purposes.

The three GM workers who had also been the leaders in a rank and file drive against speedup in the plant were expelled from the CIO United Auto Workers local under company pressure and a red-baiting campaign conducted by politicians.

ILWU Parley Opens Today

HONOLULU, T. H., April 1.—More than 400 delegates to the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union Convention were scheduled to attend tomorrow's opening session at the Queen's Surf Nightclub on Waikiki Beach, which has been converted to a convention hall, to hear ILWU President Harry Bridges' keynote address.

A union spokesman said the Bridges' leadership was unanimous in its belief that the ILWU "will come out of this conference twice as unified and twice as strong as it has ever been."

Hits Suppression Of La Prensa

LOS ANGELES, April 1.—A resolution condemning the suppression of the Argentine newspaper, La Prensa was passed by the board of directors of The Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of Southern California.

Don't Buy Meat Drive Opened By Housewives

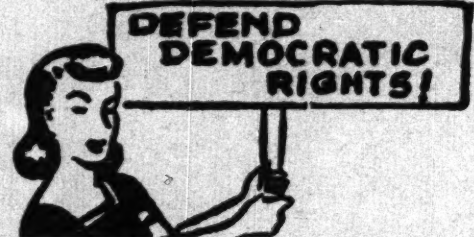
Five hundred housewives from all sections of New York City today will picket the Office of Price Stabilization at 401 Fifth Ave. in a demonstration called by The New York Tenants and Consumer Councils. The action launched a "Don't Buy Meat Week" in an attempt to dramatize the inflationary prices being paid for consumer items.

The housewives will be joined by members of CIO, AFL and independent unions at the close of the working day.

The housewives are to carry shopping bags with the following slogans painted on:

"Housewives Unite, Meats Too High, Don't Buy"; "Everything Up But Wages"; "Real Price Control with a 15% Rollback, Now"; "Federal Rent Control to Include N.Y.S., No Increases, No Evictions, No Wage Freeze. No increased Taxes for Incomes Under \$4,000"; "A Full Low Cost Housing Program, No Discrimination."

Support for the Meat Strike is expected to spread in the next 24 hours as housewives in local communities do door-to-door canvassing. Wires have been sent to Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Buffalo, St. Louis, Atlanta, Detroit, Newark, Cleveland Tenants and Consumer groups asking for support for "Don't buy meat week."



40,000 TEXTILE WORKERS SET MIDNIGHT STRIKE

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 1.—The CIO Textile Workers Union set up Southern strike headquarters here today and ordered picketing to begin at midnight in a strike of 40,000 workers at cotton and rayon mills in six Southern states.

Emil Rieve, president of the union, said the strike would affect mills in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Louisiana.

Picketing was scheduled to start "pretty generally" about 9:30 for shifts going on at 11 p.m., union publicity director Larry Rogin said. "Officially the strike was effective as of midnight last night."

Last minute negotiations to avert the strike collapsed late Saturday after an all-day bargaining session in Washington with the Federal Mediation Service.

"We are asking establishment of \$1.14½ cents as a minimum hourly wage and raises in proportion, which would mean an increase of about 13 cents on the average," Rogin said.

In addition to wage demands, the union seeks a pension plan and application of a cost of living escalator clause which would grant an increase of one cent per hour for each rise of \$1.14 in the cost of living index.

The textile industry has offered an increase of two cents per hour immediately and four cents when approved by the wage stabilization board.

Georgia Taxes for Jimcrow

ATLANTA, April 1.—Georgia today began levying its new sales tax—the most comprehensive levy of its kind in the country—in a drive to protect its system of racial segregation in public schools.

The three percent levy engineered through a recent legislature by supporters of Gov. Herman Talmadge's white supremacy campaign applies to virtually every form of purchase.

Honor Patterson As Trial Opens

William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, will be honored at a meeting Tuesday night on the eve of his trial opening Wednesday in Washington.

The noted Negro civil rights fighter faces "contempt" of Congress charges in the District Court as a result of his appearance before the House Committee Investi-

gating Lobbying. The Committee Chairman, Rep. Henderson Latham (D., Ga.) called Patterson a "black son of a b—" after Patterson charged that Georgia had a "lynch government."

The meeting will be held at the United Mutual Auditorium, 310 Lenox Ave., at 8:30 p.m., and a motorcade will escort Patterson to Pennsylvania: Station about 10:30 p.m.

Wives Fight for Release of Deportation Dragnet Victims

Two California mothers who traveled across the continent to see Washington officials to free their husbands from the deportation-delirium dragnet told the Daily Worker Friday that an aroused public can win their release.

The mothers are Mrs. Lil Carlson, mother of two little girls, seven and two, and Mrs. Mary Hyun, mother of two boys, eight and five.

Their husbands Frank Carlson and David Hyun, have been held for six months without bail on the West Coast "Ellis Island" — Terminal Island.

The mothers traveled to Washington to join the delegation of the many victims of the deportation dragnet. Like the others who are arrested, Carlson and Hyun have devoted their lives to the American labor movement, for peace, against fascism.

Both mothers, young women, told how their children keep asking, puzzled, why their fathers haven't returned home yet. Mrs. Carlson's younger daughter, when taken to visit her father on the island, called out to him that a door was open, "why don't you come, daddy."

4 HELD

Carlson and Hyun are two of four held on Terminal Island. The others are Mrs. Miriam Stevenson, whose son was inducted into the U. S. Army last week, and Harry Carlisle, a writer, whose health is so poor that fellow-prisoners took up a collection last week to get him medicines for what may be tuberculosis.

Mrs. Hyun said her husband had been on the Hawaiian Islands for 27 years and had come from Korea, the son of a minister. "He had been president of the United Office and Professional Workers local on the islands," she said. "All his life has been selflessly devoted to labor." She said her husband had volunteered to serve in the Army during World War II but had been

rejected because he was born in Korea. "But his work as a volunteer in home defense won him a certificate of merit."

Both mothers spoke on behalf of freedom for all the victims of the McCarran Act, not solely for their husbands. They were vehement in their demand that immediate adequate medical attention and freedom be granted Carlisle "who had been spitting blood and has come down with a virus in his lungs."

NAIL COMMITTEE

They lauded the work of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born that has "done what it can to get some proper food to the men and Mrs. Stevenson."

Both women will tour the United States on their way home to their West Coast home and children. They will speak at meetings in Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, South Bend, St. Louis, Denver, Salt Lake City and Seattle.

They urged Daily Worker readers and all others to protest to Washington so that the fathers of their children can return soon to their families and to their work.

Carlson is a veteran in the labor movement despite his youth. The men are reading whatever classics they can get, their wives said, and are spending a great deal of their spare time writing. Hyun is also an artist and his prison sketches are being published.

They told how the men in the cells with the deportation victims sent telegrams on behalf of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee.

Mrs. Carlson, herself a veteran in the progressive movement, said that although she is "now a housewife and mother" she is dedicated "to defeating the McCarran Act which would enslave all America."

"We are not too busy to fight for peace all the time," both mothers said.

Daily Worker

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Reuther's Lily-White Policy Rapped By Own Supporter at UAW Parley

By George Morris

CLEVELAND, April 1.—James Watt, Negro delegate of Ford Local 600 and long-time supporter of the Reuther caucus today sharply denounced the lily-white character of the leadership of the United Automobile Workers as the union's convention got under way here. Watts, co-director of the Local 600 recreational department, spoke in the debate on the resolution approving the statement on war policy issued by the United Labor Policy Committee recently.

Watts said: "I am for the words in this hunk of paper but they are meaningless words. It's a UAW voice of hypocrisy crying in the wilderness and these words will not be translated into deeds."

"If you want deeds, go back to rule 38 of the convention where all the top officers have to run as a slate to get elected and no Negro is put forward in that slate."

Watts was referring to the decision that enables the officers to run as a team and thus virtually rule out separate contests for a post.

"The top executive board is completely lily-white. No Negro has ever been put on a top post," continued Watts. "Excuse me—I am mistaken. One was made co-director of the Fair Practices department. At the last convention he was allowed to sing through the mike. I think he sang 'Old Black Joe.'"

"It is high time we had democ-

racy in the UAW-CIO," he concluded.

Reuther immediately replied to Watts claiming, "No organization in America has done more for the Negroes than the UAW." At the same time he let go a tirade against the Daily Worker pointing to a copy of the Michigan Edition of The Worker that carried a headline asking if the UAW will elect a Negro vice-president. This he termed as "injecting the race issue" into the union and harming the union.

This was exactly the argument

Reuther made at the Buffalo convention in 1943, but on that occasion he had the support of Watts on that issue. It was then that Reuther raised the cry of "jimmie in reverse" and it has ever since been a means of preventing a Negro from election to a top post.

Reuther opened the UAW convention here today with his caucus and staff machine mobilized to put over a dues raise as the "main issue" before the union's 1,250,000 members.

Recognizing the strong opposition (Continued on Page 9)

Fight Sales Tax at City Hall: Marc

Wilson Tells People to Expect Tax Hike, Living Standards Cut

WASHINGTON, April 1.—War mobilizer Charles E. Wilson threatened the American people today with two more years of steadily declining living standards. Referring obviously to the workers, farmers and small businessmen, and not to wildly profiteering Big

Business, Wilson declared in his first quarterly report to President Truman that living standards will go down and taxes will go up in the coming years. The heaviest shortages in civilian goods will lie ahead, he declared.

Still bigger and better armaments are needed, he asserted.

He said orders for more than \$23 billions in military material have been placed since Korea and

continue going out at the rate of \$1 billion each week. Arms production has hit \$2 billion a month and will double by the end of this year.

More than a million tons of military equipment have been delivered to Wall Street satellite governments since March, 1950. Deliveries include 3,500 tanks and combat vehicles, 750 aircraft and 3,000 major pieces of artillery. The estimate does not include aircraft and warships. Some 30 to 40 freighters are in continuous use hauling arms overseas, Wilson said.

American-made arms are now being used to kill people in Malaya, Indo-China and Korea.

Wilson called for longer hours for labor and asked employers to "encourage" the shifting of labor to war plants.

Contradicting his estimate of a complete war economy to be achieved in two years, he spoke elsewhere in his report of the program's "long-range character."



WILSON

More Prison Cells

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 1. Alabama's Governor Persons is asking for \$150,000 to build additional solitary confinement cells.

With the plea that "trouble" might break out "any minute" in the penitentiary whose sordid and brutal regime was exposed by Haywood Patterson in the book "Scottsboro Boy" last year, the governor suggested an increase in the number of solitary confinement cells, of which there are now 35 in the institution to 150.

GOP Bigshot, Chiang Linked to Ship Deal

New York Republican leader Newbold Morris and a Kuomintang-controlled company were linked yesterday to the \$2,800,000 surplus ship deal now under government investigation. The U. S. Maritime Administration announced in Washington that it had dispatched a staff officer to New York to investigate a Senate Commerce Committee report that the surplus U. S. oil tankers may now be the property of the China International Foundation.

The tankers had been sold originally to a firm headed by former Rep. Joseph E. Casey (D-Mass). Casey admitted last week that he and his partners including the late ex-Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., and Admiral William F. Halsey (retired) netted \$2,800,000 on a \$100,000 investment, by reselling the tankers under favorable tax arrangements.

Yesterday, Morris, unsuccessful Republican candidate for Mayor in 1949, acknowledged that the Foundation now holds one of five surplus tankers which were bought by the United Tanker Corp. That firm, he said, was operated by American citizens, but its common stock was owned by "high-minded"



NEWBOLD MORRIS

Chinese Kuomintang adherents.

Morris's story was that the tankers were used to carry oil from Taiwan to China until Chiang was

kicked out of the mainland. Then the Kuomintang owners, in a "purely philanthropic" gesture, turned over all of their stock to the China International Foundation. He estimated their value at \$10,000,000, and said the tankers are now being operated on non-China runs, with their income going to help the Foundation. He said the Foundation supports Chinese students, and that he and other officials received "not a nickel" for their work.

The Foundation has a tax-exempt status from the government.

Left unclear was whether the Kuomintang tanker firm used money obtained from American taxpayers to buy the surplus ships in the deal that netted Casey & Co. a neat \$2,800,000 profit.

Halford G. Davis, staff expert for the Senate Commerce Committee, said the whole situation

(Continued on Page 9)

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, called yesterday on "all New Yorkers to block the completion" of the "deal" to increase the sales

tax. "The fight has just begun," he said, despite Gov. Dewey's service to the "banking and real estate interests."

Marcantonio declared: "Governor Dewey has come through for the banking and real estate interests on his half of the Dewey-Impellitteri political deal. His act was complete, including a phony 'study', deliberate delays to lull public protest, and now a double-talking alibi for signing the bill. It is up to all New Yorkers to block the completion of this deal."

He said that ALP "pledges an all-out effort, in common action with the numerous organizations and individuals opposing the sales tax increase, to defeat the City Hall-Albany swindle. Delegations are already beginning to turn the civic heat on City Councilmen and the members of the Board of Estimate. The fight has just begun. The sales tax increase must not pass."

Dewey "suggested" on Friday that the city might impose only a one-half of one-percent tax increase to evade public anger directed at his part of the deal.

But Mayor Impellitteri was expected to have a bill introduced in the City Council this week for the full three percent sales tax which was authorized by Dewey and his legislature. Both Impellitteri and the Democratic-controlled Board of Estimate are on record for the increase.

Simultaneously with Marcantonio's statement, the ALP warned against any attempt by Impellitteri to "rush the local law increasing the sales tax through the City Council and the Board of Estimate without a public hearing."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, wired Impellitteri and Acting Council President Joseph T. Sharkey that "New Yorkers will not tolerate the scheme to deny a public hearing by the device of a special message of necessity issued by the Mayor."

"This trick is being planned as a method of legalizing blitz action in the City Council. The ALP demands full public hearings, so that the people can voice their overwhelming opposition to the sales tax boost."

CP to File Reply on McCarran Tuesday

The Communist Party will file with the Subversive Activities Control Board tomorrow (Tuesday) its reply to the Attorney General's demand that the party be required to register under the McCarran Act.

The U. S. Supreme Court had refused last week to delay an SACB hearing on the Attorney General's request. In its appeal to the high court, the Party had asked that such hearings be delayed until court action of the McCarran Act's constitutionality.

The purpose of the hearings is to require the Communist Party to register as a "foreign agent." Both the Party itself and all sections of the labor movement have denounced the law as a police-state measure, and the Party has branded it as designed to outlaw the Communist Party.

405 Ask Repeal at Northwestern U.

EVANSTON, Ill., April 1.—The Northwestern University campus Committee of One Hundred for Repeal of the McCarran Act announced the collection of 405 signatures to a petition which demands the immediate repeal of the act. The signatories, which include those 36 professors, were collected by the joint student-faculty committee in a campaign supporting the repeal bill introduced in Congress by Rep. Adolph Sabath, of Illinois.

Spokesman for the Committee

of One Hundred, Owen Mortimer, a student, stressed the need for all students and faculty members to acquaint themselves with the McCarran Act and to continue to work for its repeal.

He stated that "a comparison of the clauses of this so-called Internal Security Act of 1950 with the Articles and Amendments of the Constitution will indicate why we consider the act and its implications highly dangerous to democracy and to democratic education. It is indeed fitting that in our University Centennial year we should rededicate ourselves to the fight for democracy by opposing laws restrictive of freedom. Academic freedom cannot exist without political freedom."

"The enthusiastic response of the campus to our committee's limited campaign for the repeal of the McCarran Act should hearten all individuals and organizations interested in preserving and extending the civil liberties which hold so much meaning for Americans, and which are challenged by the McCarran Act and other unconstitutional measures today."

The campus group also sent protest telegrams to Springfield opposing similar state legislation, the so-called Broyles-McClintock Loyalty Oath Bills.

Josephine Baker Meets Trenton 6

STAGE STAR SAYS SHE WILL SEE N.J. GOVERNOR

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON.—A dramatic visit by the stage star, Josephine Baker, highlighted the proceedings in the Mercer County court Friday, where six Negroes are fighting for their lives against a frameup charge of murder. Miss Baker witnessed a portion of the second day's cross-examination of detective lieutenant Andrew F. Delape, the officer who led the "questioning" which resulted in five signed "statements of guilt" from the defendants.

Miss Baker told reporters she would do everything she could to gain freedom for the Trenton Six. She dictated the following statement, as she was leaving:

"At this moment the eyes of the world are on America. It (the Trenton Six frameup) must be stopped.

"I plan on going to see the Governor.

"I communicated with the President on Martinsville. You know how that came out. I have also written the President about McGee. It is a wonderful experience to see you working together for them."

She made the last comment as she looked at the Negro reporter for the Daily Worker and white reporter from the Daily Compass, who have been covering the frame-up trial of the Trenton Six. Then she shook each one's hand and rushed away.

WATCHES PROCEEDINGS

Miss Baker watched the proceedings and spoke to the defendants themselves in the lock-up room. She came up from Philadelphia, where she is fulfilling a professional engagement.

The six defendants—Collis English, John McKenzie, James Thorpe, McKinley Forrest, Horace Wilson and Ralph Cooper—were convicted and sentenced to death in 1948, charged with the robbery-killing of William Horner, 72-year-old storekeeper. The sentence was later reversed by the New Jersey Supreme Court.

Defense attorney Raymond Pace Alexander, Arthur Garfield

Hays and Frank Katzenbach III fought vainly to prove that the so-called "confessions" were obtained in an atmosphere of terror against the Negro community. Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe objected to every question put to establish the specific treatment given Negro prisoners by the Trenton police department.

Each of his objections was sustained by Judge Ralph J. Smalley.

The defense attorneys protested that they could not show the state of mind of their clients at the time of their arrests under the limitations imposed by the court.

When Volpe said that defense questions did not come within the scope of the trial, and accused the defense of running in the Negro question, Hays answered sharply:

"We can't keep color out of this case. . . . These boys wouldn't be here if colored people were not oppressed."

Attorney J. Mercer Burrell took up the defense fight and declared: "You cannot become unmindful of the racial identity of these six men . . . the state since the arrest of these men has seen fit to set up a civil rights investigation."

Burrell went on to cite from that investigation a paragraph describing acts of police brutality against Negroes. The judge, however, would not reconsider the ruling against the defense question.

Defense attorneys were blocked when they tried to establish that lieutenant Delape, who was then the acting captain of the 1st Precinct where the questioning of the defendants was conducted, had issued orders in February, 1948, establishing a "pressure squad" to scour Negro neighborhoods.

Admiral Halsey, Warmonger, Partner in Ship \$\$\$ Deal

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

Fleet Adm. William E. "Bull" Halsey (retired), covered up his partnership in a dubious surplus ship deal with some loud anti-Communist and pro-war speeches all last year. Adm. Halsey was identified in Washington Thursday as one of three original stockholders in the American Overseas Tanker Corp. which made \$2,800,000 profit on a \$100,000 investment by dealing in "surplus" World War II ships.

The Admiral's partners were the late former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and former Rep. Joseph E. Casey, Massachusetts Democrat. The \$2,800,000 was practically all profit, Casey admitting to a Senate subcommittee that a capital gains tax instead of the normal income tax was paid.

The admiral was busy making speeches last year supporting the Korea intervention and openly calling for an attack on the Soviet Union.

On Sept. 12, in Chicago, the admiral, presumably with a weather eye open to new "surplus" ships from another war, announced that "Korea is a job for our fighting men" and called for a struggle against communism.

On Oct. 9, 1950, according to the New York Times, Admiral Halsey asserted that "the time to stop" communism "is now."

On Oct. 12, 1949, testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, the businessman-admiral cold-bloodedly outlined a plan for a "pincer" attack on an "enemy" which, though un-named, was clearly to be the Soviet Union. "We can select the areas we want to seize," he boasted, "for launching our attacks against enemy transportation. We can make pincer movements against our enemy on a worldwide scale."

Wisconsin, Kentucky Pilgrims Report on Peace Crusade

By Joseph North

In the newspaper world there are those—unfortunately the majority—who distort or omit the truth—and then there are those (The Daily Worker and The Worker) who can't find enough space to tell the enormous, entire truth.

Sometimes we are in the latter fix. In covering the recent Peace Pilgrimage to Washington we were unable to "include every fact of this historic occasion—because of space and other reasons.

We were unable to give the full results—state by state—because the

Peace Crusade offices themselves hadn't tabulated the entire results.

Therefore, we received a letter from Wisconsin—understandably enough—complaining why we did not include the fact that that state, nearly 1,500 miles from Washington—sent 34 delegates.

"In your article," a peace pilgrim from Wisconsin writes, "you indicate that delegates came from some 36 states. In the article you also mention 22 states' delegates came from, and you also list the number of delegates that came from those states.

REMOTE POINTS

The writer asks why Wisconsin wasn't mentioned. "You see, Wisconsin is one of those 'remote points' you mentioned. Further west than Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois. Some of the delegates came from Superior, 450 miles from Washington. At the same time, in numbers, Wisconsin had, to the best of our knowledge, 34 delegates—no small amount."

"So you can see why some people feel a little hurt when they see that upstate New York with 49 people, Michigan with 55, Minnesota with 7 etc., etc., are mentioned, but Wisconsin with 34 is passed by."

No sooner did this arrive when another letter came in from Kentucky which said: "Your recent Daily Worker article on the Peace Crusade seemed to indicate that Kentucky is not still in the union. The enclosed indicates differently."

The "enclosed" was an editorial page of the Louisville Courier Journal which carried a significant letter on the peace pilgrimage

union with Communist officers was at issue. It was on that limited basis that the federal courts upheld the Taft-Hartley affidavits.

Now, with one sweep, the NLRB counsel rules that an employer has a right to discharge even a "suspected" Communist; that advocacy of peace is grounds for such suspicion, and that a newspaper's publication of the name of such "suspect" is sufficient ground for such dismissal.

If the precedent is allowed to stand, employers and reactionary cliques in control of unions will have an unrestricted weapon for dismissal of any active militant and opponent they dislike. (Bott's rule)

written by Anne Braden, of Louisville, under the head "Peace Seekers" which said in part:

"I was a member of the Kentucky-Southern Indiana delegation to the American Peace Crusade in Washington on March 15. Most newspapers, including the Courier Journal, printed completely garbled accounts of this crusade."

The writer pointed out that the delegates "included labor union representatives, housewives, farmers, ministers, Negro leaders, mothers with sons in Korea—a real cross-section of America."

Anne Braden's letter said "they represented many different political opinions, religious beliefs and racial groups."

"They were all united in one thing—their desire for peace." They were "typical of the millions all over America who have decided it is time to act."

It vividly described the visits to the congressmen and senators, and concluded, "The people of America are pretty well convinced that a lot of the war danger lies right in our own government. They see too many Americans making money out of the war scare."

The letter describes how people all the way back from Washington "eagerly asked about the crusade, wanted to know what they could do to help."

We want to keep the record straight about Wisconsin and Kentucky. Doubtless other states have similar grievances. We are hardy folks and want you to get it off your chest. Did we omit to mention your state? Let us know.

The columnists on this paper are asking their readers to send them contributions in the Daily's drive for \$200,000.

The rest of us are equally concerned in the success of our campaign so that we can keep pitching for peace. So, this writer enters the lists with a timely suggestion: that you send him funds for the Daily Worker and The Worker drive. Checks from \$100, up or down will help considerably.

IF YOU LIVE IN—
VERMONT
TURN TO PAGE 10

NLRB Backs Dismissal For Signing Peace Plea

By George Morris

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

The direct application of the McCarran and Smith acts to bar advocacy of peace and to bar a victim's right to a job, was seen in a ruling of George J. Bott, whom the President recently named general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. The ruling upheld the right of a Wisconsin ho-

siery company to discharge an employee whose name as a signer of the Stockholm peace pledge was published in the newspapers, and who was deemed a "Communist suspect." On the demand of the officials of the union in the plant, holder of a union shop contract, the worker was dismissed.

The Taft-Hartley Law specifically provides that while a worker can be expelled by the union in a plant, the employer of a union shop cannot dismiss him for any other cause but refusal to pay dues. This is the first case where dismissal for another cause, upheld by

the regional director of the NLRB, was then upheld by the NLRB's general counsel.

So sweeping is the power of the General Counsel under the Taft-Hartley law, that it is claimed there is no appeal to the courts from Bott's "administrative" decision in this case.

As the NLRB describes Bott's opinion: "About three weeks before the dismissal of the worker an article appeared in the newspaper in which a local group issued a statement supporting the Stockholm peace pledge. The petition itself was addressed to Trygve Lie, Acheson and Wisconsin congressmen and senators.

"It demanded," continues the NLRB, "that the U. S. leave Korea; it opposed the use of the atomic bomb; and it proposed that the first country to use it be branded an aggressor. It further proposed that the Korean problem be settled by the Koreans themselves free from all outside interference. The signers of the petition included a number of individuals reputedly pro-Communist."

"The newspaper listed the discharges as a signatory to the above

peace petition. All published signers, including the dischargee, were listed with their respective union affiliations set forth after their names."

The NLRB's announcement further declared that "the company admitted that it discharged the individual at the request of the union following his expulsion because of the Stockholm activity," and continued:

"Upholding the regional director's refusal to issue a complaint, the general counsel determined that the underlying reason for the discharge was the individual's suspected Communist activity . . . this alleged activity was, of course, not protected by the act, and a discharge because of it would not be an unfair labor practice."

Bott went far beyond even his predecessor the big business tool Robert E. Denham in interpreting the T-H Law to serve as a reactionary weapon. In their original arguments the supporters of the T-H Law held that a person's right to opinions and even Communist affiliation are not interfered with; (Continued on Page 9)

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25,000 in New Orleans Ask Food Price Rollback

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1.—About twenty-five thousand persons in this city signed petitions last week urging a roll-back of food prices to pre-Korean war levels.

The campaign was carried on by a local women's Emergency Committee on Food Prices, headed by Mrs. Benjamin Bailkin. Signatures were collected by committee members in booths set up in the main business district. At first, city officials had resisted giving a permit for the booths, but sentiment for a price roll-back is so strong here that Mayor de Lesseps S. Mor-

rison was at last forced to give the Emergency Committee his blessing by proclaiming last week as "Roll-Back Food Price Week."

The women in the booths shouted to passers by over loudspeakers, "Step right up and sign! The prices are getting too high!" Negro and white citizens crowded around, waiting their turn to put their names down. Many took petitions with them to get filled out in their own neighborhoods.

Copies of petitions, Mrs. Bailkin told the press, will be sent to President Truman, U. S. House and

Senate Committees, price stabilization director Michael Di Salle, mobilization director Charles Wilson and Louisiana's own U. S. Congressmen.

Mrs. Bailkin stated that the campaign for a price roll-back is being continued in local food stores. Retail food dealers are wholeheartedly supporting the drive, she added. The Committee is backed by 28 local women's groups and labor organizations, including B'Nai Brith, several influential Catholic women's clubs and the CIO Council.

Mother Asks Why Son Is In Korea

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—"Why is my son fighting in Korea?" a mother in Lexington, Va., asked in a letter to the Richmond Times-Dispatch last week.

"My son, serving with the army in Korea," says Mrs. Susan Styles, "has written asking why he is there."

"Will someone with more knowledge than I please . . . give him and others like him an answer that will make them fight and work, not only with their hands and bodies, but with their hearts; an

answer that will give them a reason to fight, work and if need be to die. . . .

"I have another son eighteen years old taking his basic training, and another who served in World War II is leaving soon for further service. Give them all an answer. . . . Also give me an answer that will melt the bitterness and resentment that my heart feels at having my sons taken so far from me. . . . So far, my heart feels only pain and sorrow."

Negro Home Burnt By Klan Hoodlums

WHITEVILLE, N. C., April 1.—The home of a Negro family was burnt to the ground here last week, several weeks after 40 white robed men had invaded the same home and left the woman for dead.

The family, Mr. and Mrs. William Flowers, had anticipated a return visit by the kluxers and had

moved.

The first attack on the Flowers occurred last January, when the white-sheeted mob broke into the Negro home and began beating Mr. Flowers and his wife. Mr. Flowers wrestled himself free, leaped out of the window and ran to a neighbor's house to obtain a shot gun. The mob then turned upon Mrs. Flowers, beat her with whips, belts and pistol butts until she was insensible.

The incident was reported to the police, but to date no arrests have been made. Authorities here appeared indifferent to the report that the Flowers' home had been destroyed.

Jeff School Lecture Tomorrow on Youth

"Youth under Capitalism and Socialism" will be discussed by Howard E. Johnson at a special lecture at the Jefferson School of Social Science tomorrow (Tuesday) at 8 p.m.

Johnson is educational director of the Communist Party of New York State. Admission to this lecture is all youth. Members of the Labor Youth League are urged to attend.

Death Spotlights Hospital Neglect

Alabama Health Care 'Woefully Inadequate'—Jimcrow Kills Woman

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—The recent death of a Negro woman because she was refused admission to Jefferson-Hillman hospital here has aroused widespread anger at the lack of hospital and health facilities in this state for both Negro and white.

Mrs. Emma Dangerfield, Negro, died the same night she was refused admission as an emergency patient to the hospital. Dr. L. F. Swan, her physician, also Negro, protested that Mrs. Dangerfield had been denied the care that might have saved her life for the lack of \$50 cash. Hospital authorities tried to evade responsibility for her death with the excuse that the institution jimcrow bed were all full, and there was no place to put her.

This tragedy coincided with the closing down of Jefferson-Hillman's clinic pharmacy. Lack of funds to pay a registered pharmacist was the excuse given, although the clinic "drug store" did not actually make up prescriptions—it

merely dispensed them free or at near cost. Prescriptions given by clinic doctors were prepared by pharmacists in another part of the hospital.

LOW PAY PUBLICIZED

The pharmacy has been dispensing about 50,000 prescriptions a year to Negro and white. Now to only patients who will be able to pay lower prices for medicine through the hospital, or to get it free, or those who go to its two emergency rooms. To make matters worse, the County Welfare Department's allotment of \$15,000 for medicine for the poor of Birmingham is already almost exhausted for this year hospital authorities admitted.

To highlight further the inadequacy of hospital service here, organized attendants in Jefferson-Hillman are carrying on a campaign to inform the public of their pay. Hospital authorities recently denied them a cost-of-living pay raise and union recognition.

Negro, White Women Ready Mill Walkout

By Eugene Taylor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1.—Fourteen hundred Negro and white textile workers, mostly women, are ready to strike at Lane's Cotton Mill here today if the management does not meet their demand for a 12 percent pay increase. The workers walked out

two weeks ago, and held a militant strike meeting, one thousand strong including most of the several hundred Negro workers in the street in front of the Textile Workers Union hall. They turned down suggestions by Hilda Kable, president of the local, and other union leaders that they give the company a two weeks, extension before striking. At this proposal the crowd booed and several voices called out, "How about the speedup?"

A union executive member told the crowd, "You're a bunch of ignorant people. I don't even want to talk to you." The in-

dignant workers chased her off the platform and into the union building, where she locked herself in the office till the meeting was over.

A few of the older workers from the first shift at last agreed to go back to work for the two-week extension. But other workers followed them into the factory and pulled them out again.

The workers did not give in to the extension till two days later, when they were told that whatever pay increase they won would be made retroactive to March 15, the day of the first walkout.

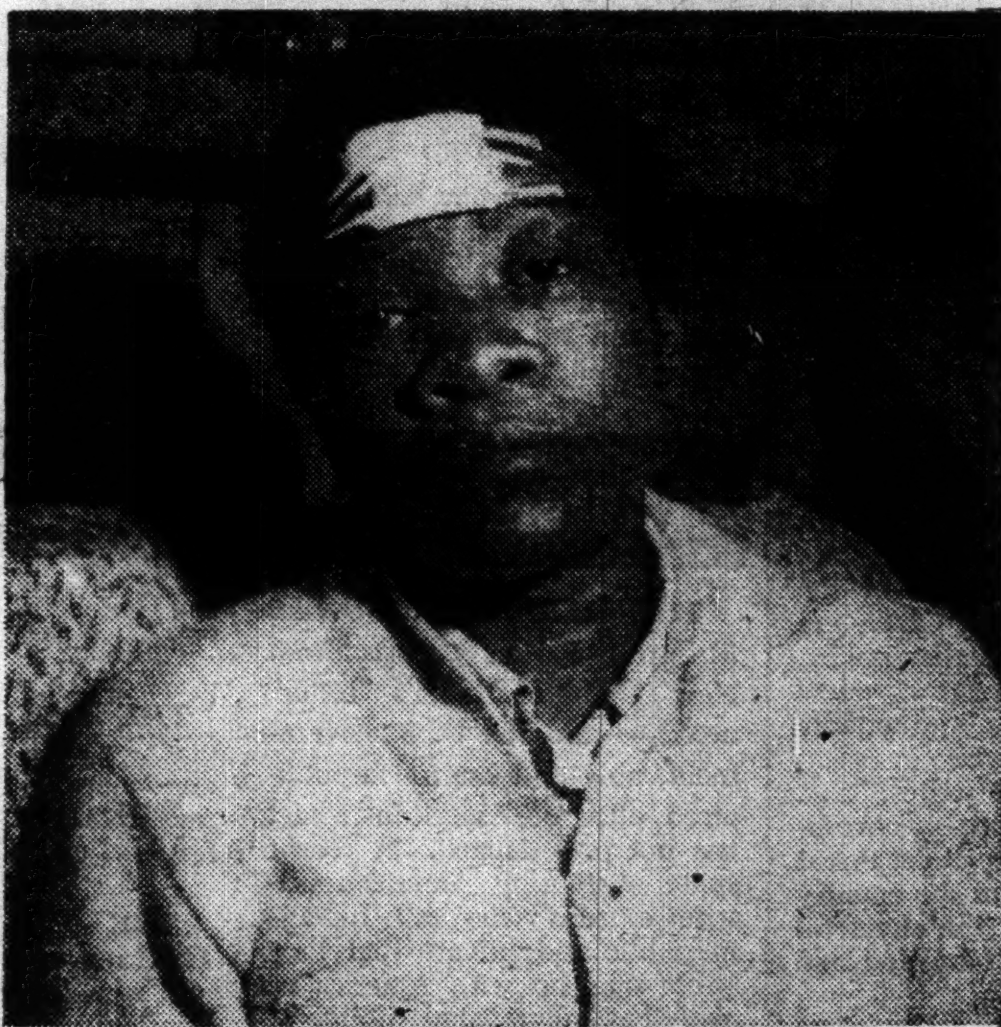
Conditions and pay at Lane's Mill, one of three textile factories in New Orleans that are owned by Leon Lowenstein, explain the militance of the workers. Average pay is said to be \$1.21 an hour, but none of the women workers make that much. The Negro women, who are only hired for the dirtiest, hardest work, cleaning the floors and machines, only make \$1.02 an hour. The beginners' rate is only 81 cents an hour, and there are many young workers who make no more than that.

Speed-up has reached a killing rate. Within the past year, the work load, has increased from 60 to 80 percent.

Negro women are segregated in jimcrow rest-rooms, and even have to use jimcrow drinking fountains.

The young girls and Negro women workers are spearheading the militance of the rank and file.

VICTIM OF KLAN HOODLUMS



MRS. WILLIAM FLOWERS

Worker Killed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—One worker was killed last week and another injured in an underground accident in the Woodward Iron Company's "Pine Mine" near here.

James Watkins, 25, of Greenwood, was killed instantly while working on an underground scaffolding when a coal car broke loose from a cable and careened down from the mine's opening, pinning his body against the wall. Walter Jones, of Reevestown, was knocked off the scaffold. He was treated later for cuts and bruises at Bassbemer General Hospital.



IF you are a new subscriber, you will receive your first copy of the Daily Worker one week and/or your first copy of The (Weekend) Worker three weeks after your subscription reaches our office.

Likewise, changes of address for the Daily Worker require one week and for The Worker three weeks to become effective. Please include your old address.

THE DAILY WORKER and THE WORKER

A letter of protest at the death of Mrs. Dangerfield and the inadequacy of public health care appeared in the Birmingham News last week.

"In humility," wrote Charles White McGeehee, a white reader, "a monument should be erected to the Negro woman who died after she was refused entry to the Jefferson-Hillman Hospital."

"It matters little whether the woman died because of racial discrimination or a shortage of hospital space. The tragic result springs from the same wellsprings of intolerance, social inequality and bigotry."

"In Birmingham there are eight inadequate hospitals. . . . The Jefferson-Hillman superintendent, in explaining his refusal to admit the Negro woman to his hospital, asks, 'What about the other seven hospitals in Birmingham?' But I ask, what about us all?"

"How can we fight federal aid to public health on one hand, in

the name of states' rights, and at the same time stand aside and watch our citizens die of neglect?"

NO STATE AID

It is not only the lack of federal aid which is depriving poor people in Birmingham and throughout the state of Alabama of medical service and hospitalization. There is no state aid either for this purpose. Dr. Seale Harris of Jefferson-Hillman, in a recent article in the News, regretted that "Up to this time, Alabama has not contributed towards the maintenance of our indigent sick in hospitals."

"It is a lamentable fact," Dr. Harris stated, "that there are thousands of poor people in Alabama, particularly in the rural districts in counties with few physicians and no hospitals, who must run the risk because they cannot receive adequate medical care when they become ill from serious diseases."

These words of Dr. Harris were published before Mrs. Dangerfield died because she was denied care in his own hospital.

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Sumner Welles' New Book

THERE WAS NO GOOD reason to expect anything else, but I admit being a bit surprised that Sumner Welles, the former Undersecretary of State, has so little new and fresh to say about the crisis of American foreign policy. Mr. Welles has been in retirement for some time and was President Roosevelt's right hand for almost 10 years. Yet his latest book, "Seven Decisions That Shaped History" (whose last chapter is summarized in this week's Saturday Evening Post), adds very little to the policy of "containing Communism" that is now so clearly bankrupt and threatens to bankrupt the country.



Maybe I expected that Mr. Welles would take the opportunity of his knowledge and retirement to raise the real questions facing American imperialism, as Walter Lippmann sometimes does. The fact is that he simply advises the American people to go down the present road of political and military disaster, "calm, cool and collected."

Except for the fact that Mr. Welles opposes the rearmament of Germany (because he wants to make France and the French-German alliance the pivot of American policy) there is nothing in his advice which differs from the Truman-Acheson diplomacy.

TRUE, HIS OBSERVATIONS are interesting for the student of the decline of American imperialism. He is bitter about the fact that former Secretary of State James Byrnes was such a bad poker player. He regrettably disagrees with Churchill on Germany. He laments the judgment of President Roosevelt, and thinks Gen. Marshall's mission in China during 1946 was a mistake. In fact, Sumner Welles doesn't think anybody did as well as Sumner Welles might have done.

But on the crucial question of whether this country is going to save itself from disaster by reaching an agreement for peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition with the Socialist world, Mr. Welles does little more than repeat the Achesonian hypocrisies.

YET THERE is a contradiction in Sumner Welles' analysis which is worth examining and using. For example, his thesis is that the Soviet Union has pursued an aggressive policy; yet his own admission is that the Soviet Union has very good reason to be afraid of the policies of the United States. But if the USSR and China are really threatened by American capitalist policy, then maybe all this talk about their aggressiveness is untrue, and the USSR and China are actually defending their vital national interests?

"If we are to be realistic," he writes, "... how can we fail to admit that any Russian government... must inevitably regard as a direct threat to Russian security our rearmament of the country that in 1917 forced them to accept the shameful peace of Brest-Litovsk and in 1941 invaded and ravaged their homeland."

And he adds: "How can we regard the minor military assistance which is all that the Western powers can presently hope to gain by German rearmament as outweighing the immense future dangers which such a step involves?" Welles goes even further. He admits the basic Marxist analysis that Great Britain "actually connived at German rearmament" between the first and second world wars, and he adds: "We Americans poured hundreds of millions of dollars into Germany in the form of loans. It was those policies which were directly responsible for the Second World War."

Well, if all this is true about the second World War, and if it is true that preparations for a third world war do menace Russian security, then what happens to the thesis of "Russian aggressiveness" after Potsdam?

THE SAME GOES for Asia. Welles berates China. He opposes the return of Chinese property, such as Formosa. Yet he also says this: "It is only fair to recognize that both the Chinese and Russians must consider the occupation of Korea by any alien power a threat as each did in the years when it was occupied by Japan."

If all this is so, then why are we in Korea at all? And how can we justify a policy of threatening other countries and then complaining when they reply to that threat?

Totals now \$137, thanks to \$10 from a Queens doctor and \$35 from J. R.

Letters from Readers

Chauvinist Ad For Ice-Cream

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I wish to call to the attention of the readers of the Daily Worker that Rexall Drug Stores are advertising chocolate sundaes as Amos and Andy sundaes, displaying the stereotyped character faces as balls of ice cream.

This is one of the crassest chauvinist advertisements that I've ever seen and is part and parcel of the increased attacks on the Negro people. All fighters against jimcrow should write to the Rexall Drug Store, 71 W. 23rd St., New York City, demanding they remove this vicious advertisement.

M. S.

Sends \$5 For Peace

Editor, Daily Worker:

Enclosed please find \$5 in answer to your appeal.

I am a student in the Bronx High School of Science and am extremely interested in peace. If I were able, I would send more and shall in the very near future.

The editorial and Mrs. Flynn's column are my favorites.

Good luck in our fight for peace.

L. G.

Willie McGee's 4 Children

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As you send your letters and telegrams to President Truman to save the life of Willie McGee, I wish to add a reminder of the strain and suffering of his four young children. They are Della

Ree, age 12; Grace Lee, age 11; Willie Earl, age 10 and Mary, age 9.

Having been deprived of a father during his long years of imprisonment, they know now that his very life is at stake. Their courageous mother, Mrs. Rosalie McGee cannot be with them now. She is touring the country in an effort to save their father's life.

The orphaned children of Mrs. Josephine Grayson (their father was one of the Martinsville martyrs) are also deprived of their mother's consoling presence. Mrs. Grayson, like Mrs. McGee, is waging the fight to save Willie McGee's life.

The Grayson children are Barbara, age 9; Frances, 8; Lawrence, 7; Charles, age 5; James, age 4.

This is the time for every one of us to take these nine children of frame up victims to our hearts.

These children need clothing. Toys would be so welcome at this time. They have other vital needs that must be met.

As you send your wire to President Truman to save Willie McGee, will you also remember the McGee and Grayson children?

Send a contribution to the Prisoners' Relief Committee, Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St., New York City.

This money will be used to provide these children with heartwarming evidence of our deep concern and support. Let us show these children how big is the family of decent Americans.

ALICE GORDON, Director,
Prisoners' Relief Committee
Civil Rights Congress.

Press Roundup

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Margaret Parton reports from New Delhi of India's "bitter" mood toward the U. S. government, now that the much-publicized offer of American wheat has not materialized. "A recent spate of touring American private citizens who tell Indians in public and private that they 'must sign up with America or else' has aggravated opinion."

THE TIMES offers a little study of capitalist talk and practice. On Page One, India's Nehru is quoted as denouncing the alleged interference of Communism with individual rights. On Page 3, the Times reports that Nehru's governor of Assam drained "millions of gallons of water from a lake" despite a "storm of protest" from the people in order to retrieve his daughter's diamond ring.

THE NEWS reports at length on Saturday night's Times Square demonstration, but it doesn't mention Willie McGee, to save whose life the protest action was held, until the seventh paragraph. And then the News deliberately withholds, until the very last sentence of its story, the fact that McGee is a framed Negro ex-GI sentenced to death. But, in its very first sentence, it describes the demonstrators as "suspected Communist sympathizers"—evidently because anyone who opposes

the lynching of Negroes is a "Communist" to the News.

THE MIRROR'S Walter Winchell, who hates crime, he says, announced the forthcoming publication of his "exclusive interview" with Frank Costello.

THE COMPASS'S T. O. Thackrey calls for united support of a "single, anti-Tammany candidate for the Presidency of the City Council this fall."

THE POST'S Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., sticks his tongue out at Gen. MacArthur. This militant gesture completed, he reverts to the views he really shares with the McCarthys and Hearsts: "It is easy to see why the President does not recall MacArthur. For all his faults, MacArthur has served his country brilliantly; he deserves well of it." The Post may pretend now and then to be irritated by MacArthur, but it can't help loving a man who wants an anti-Soviet war as badly as it does.

THE JOURNAL AMERICAN'S Karl Von Wiegand, debunking the myths about Chinese hunger for Chiang's return, says that "private letters" he's received from China "tell of very extensive agrarian reforms and the dividing of the land among the peasants." The letters express doubts that a return of the Nationalist regime would be welcomed except by business elements.

R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Maritime Workers Want to Stay Civilian

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT developments among the maritime unions is the stand taken by Harry Lundeberg's Seafarers International Union, the AFL counterpart to the CIO's National Maritime Union.

On Lundeberg's recommendation, his union's convention meeting in San Francisco voted to declare the Washington agreement with the maritime unions on a war program "null and void" and to notify the government's shipping and other authorities and "everyone concerned" that the SIU is "withdrawing all pledges and signatures from said document." The convention called upon all SIU affiliates and ALL OTHER maritime unions to inform the government's authorities that they will get no cooperation from the unions.



The action came on the basis of a program outlined by Lundeberg in which he:

- Denounced the Coast Guard's screening program is "as phony as anything else the Coast Guard has put into effect," and called for opposition to it.
- Rapped the government for forgetting its promise that seamen be exempt from the draft.
- Demanded that the functions recently transferred to the Coast Guard be shifted back to the Department of Commerce.
- Demanded that the government's Sea Transport Service "get out of the shipping picture."

WHAT'S BACK of this action? Our readers need hardly be told that Lundeberg is a hard-shell reactionary and has been so for more than 15 years. This can be gauged by the type of argument he makes in support of his opposition to the thought-control screening program. He said it is because the Coast Guard is "definitely anti-AFL and pro-Commie in many dealings."

What Lundeberg really objects to is the Coast Guard's practice of screening many non-Communists off ships. He refuses to admit that any kind of a screening program inevitably develops as a weapon against the union as such and all its active members. So he simply calls the Coast Guard "Commies."

There is, however, something real in Lundeberg's argument. Back in old sailing days men were kidnapped, blackjacked or made drunk to get them aboard a ship for sea service.

The seamen now feel like shanghaied sailors, but it is the government that does the shanghaiing and it is done in a "refined" way. As Lundeberg told his convention, when the unions signed the war agreement they were assured that seamen would be exempt from the draft; that they would have civilian status and not be run by the Navy or Army, and that all war shipping would be on private vessels except when not available.

Lo and behold, the seamen today find themselves virtually in the Army or Navy, but for the civilian clothes they wear. The Coast Guard's assumption of the authority to pull a man off a ship without even a requirement to give a reason, is a power superseding the union.

SEAMEN who want to be in the Navy or Army know they can enlist. But they don't want to be under virtual Army or Navy supervision and restrictions when they are supposed to be civilians. That is probably the hottest and most common issue among seamen today, be they in left or rightwing unions. Lundeberg personally hasn't the slightest leftward inclinations, but he is yielding to a powerful pressure in his own rank and file who want to stay civilian.

It is a smart move from the standpoint of a man who is seeking to become the boss over the seamen's unions. It was certainly a master stroke of strategy over Joe Curran, who once posed as a "left winger" and called Lundeberg a reactionary. Now, while Curran discredits himself in the service of those who would impose military rule over the seamen, Lundeberg is taking the lead and will make the most of the sentiment of the seamen to stay civilian.

But for the rank and file of all unions in maritime, the problem is not the exploitation of issues by one union leader against another, but a common front of all the maritime unions to maintain the civilian status of their members, their employment, working conditions and rights. The stand put forward by the SIU can be the basis for common action of all maritime workers.

Thanks to Sol Shapiro, NYC, for \$3 and a fine letter, and to "Southern Worker," New Orleans for \$5 for the fund drive.

COMING: A Plea to the Pope for Peace . . . In the Weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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The Aim Is Hysteria

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS STILL HAVE vivid recollections of the lurid "spy" headlines which shrieked at the average citizen to soften him up for entrance into World War I.

Our country is getting something of the same treatment today as a small group of profiteering industrialists—Merchants of Death—seeks to push our nation into the abyss of a needless and aggressive war.

It is necessary for them to create a propaganda link between the sentiment of peace and the alleged activities of "spies."

It is, above all, urgently necessary for them to brand the peoples movement for peace and socialism led by the working class, Marxist party, the Communist Party.

TO CARRY THIS OUT, the press and radio are mobilized. An atmosphere of fear and incitement is created. Defendants are charged with being "spies for Russia." Courts and juries bring in the verdicts. Editorial writers comment fatuously about the "spies" and the alleged link to the political platform of the working class, Marxist movement. Indictments are handed down against the Negro leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as a "foreign agent." Peace is viewed as "subversive." The movement to organize and arouse the majority of the people against war is pictured as a recruiting ground for "spies."

After World War I, the FBI shouted "spies" when it was trampling on the rights of the trade unions in the Palmer Raids in which J. Edgar Hoover was prominent.

It is a familiar procedure which goes back to the very beginnings of the working class Communist movement when Karl Marx was sought by the Bismarck tyranny as a "spy," and when the First International was said to have "started the Chicago Fire."

IN THE SPY TRIAL just finished, the Court avowed the political aims of the procedure when he thanked the jury as follows: "This case is important to the Government of the United States." Important for what? To foment the pretense that espionage and the political platform of the Communist Party for a better America have something in common. The propaganda is that to believe in Socialism, to advocate peace with the Soviet Union, is to be predisposed to acting as a "spy." At every step, the government prosecutor, Saypol, sought to create the impression that it is in Marxism that one finds the "motive" for espionage. (It was Saypol who saw in the opposition of the 11 Communist leaders to the Korean war the proof of their being too "dangerous" to have bail rights).

IS IT AN ACCIDENT that this effort is being made as the U. S. Supreme Court prepares to hand down its opinion on the challenge made by the Communists against the viciously anti-American Smith Act?

In the Federal courts today, no corroborating witness is required to support the word of hired government agents claiming that some one tried to "recruit" them as "spies." Does it take much imagination to see what this means in an atmosphere of hysteria and anti-Soviet baiting coming from the leading figures in the government?

THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT is a people's movement. Its political aims are written into its platform and party constitution. These are matters of public record. The Communist Party constitution specifically calls for the expulsion of anyone engaged in espionage (Section 8, part 3).

It is a conscious fraud to link its organizational and educational work with alleged espionage. Those who do this want to destroy the right of political opposition not only for the Communists but for all other Americans.

The answer to this anti-democratic maneuver should be a greater peace movement, a greater popular demand for the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts, all witch-hunts and thought-control "loyalty" terrorism organized to equate loyalty to our country with submission to reaction and war.

PURSE SNATCHER

—By Ellis



USSR's Peace Budget

By Joseph Clark

Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

MOSCOW, USSR

PERHAPS more than anything else State Department propaganda in Europe and Asia is trying to offset the effect of a glaring contrast in the world today—between the civilian economy in the Soviet Union and the war economy in the west. The United States Information Service broadcasts far and wide what it claims is a contradiction between Stalin's recent statement to Pravda and the budget adopted by the Supreme Soviet.

Let's get the facts on the record. First, what did Stalin say and how do the Soviet people interpret his remarks? Second, is the Soviet budget a war budget or a peace budget? Third, what can the observer in the Soviet Union see about the aims of the Government as reflected in everyday life?

Stalin told the correspondent of Pravda that, "the Soviet Union is not curtailing, but on the contrary enlarging civilian industry." He added that the Soviet Union "is not abandoning, but on the contrary continuing the policy of reducing prices."

CONTRARY TO ALL the wild and woolly speculation that goes on in the west about what Stalin means when he says something, the Soviet people knows he means what he says. There's nothing mysterious about Stalin's observation that:

"... no state, not excluding the Soviet State, can develop its civilian industry to the full, undertake huge construction works like the hydroelectric stations on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amu Darya, which require tens of billions in budgetary outlays, continue a policy of systematically reducing prices of articles of mass consumption, which likewise requires tens of billions in budgetary outlays, and invest hundreds of billions in the rehabilitation of the national economy shattered by the German invaders, and at the same time, simultaneously with this, enlarge its armed forces and expand its war industry."

According to the "Voice of America," the Soviet budget contradicts this statement because defense expenditures rose from 18.5 percent of the budget in 1950 to 21.3 in 1951. That's reading quite a bit into exactly 2.8 percentage points. What the "Voice" and the U. S. Information Service and other propaganda agencies conceal is that social-cultural expenditures surpassed defense outlays, taking 26.8 percent of the expenditures. And the national economy takes the lion's share, 39.5 percent, with the projects for changing deserts into cultivated fields and the new power plants, etc., getting the billions required for such huge construction works.

OF COURSE, a key comparison showing the peaceful character of the 1951 budget is to contrast the 32.5 that went for defense in 1940 as against the 21.3 in 1951.

Needless to say, the "Voice" doesn't make any comparisons with the Truman budget. That would show a Soviet budget assigning 79 percent to non-military purposes while Truman's budget reverses the ratio and gives more than 70 percent

to the military. It would show that the U. S. military budget rose 50 times since the pre-war years. And with the health insurance program dead and federal aid to education killed, it wouldn't do to cite the 59 billion rubles in the Soviet budget for education and the 22 billion for health and physical culture.

All these figures are reflected in what the observer can see in the Soviet Union. You see the increasing variety of goods in the stores and the Minister of Trade reported that last year there were 100 new wool articles available, 90 new silk items, and many more of cotton, rayon, nylon. The plastic industry made 140 new items for the haberdashery outlets. There were 150 new types of glassware, new electric refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners.

What perspectives do Soviet officials set for themselves this year? The Minister of Trade V. Zhavoronkov calls for "additional production of goods, particularly those for which there is the greatest demand."

He places his emphasis on a "wider assortment and improvement of the quality of goods in accordance with the population's demand." Anyone who has been to the stores here knows that the trade organizations have an easy way of discovering consumer desires. Customers are most demanding, critical and articulate.

YOU GET ANOTHER insight into the direction of Soviet policy when you follow the major criticism made by members of the Supreme Soviet in discussion and also by trade union discussions all over the Soviet Union. The Ministries which fell down in building homes for workers caught the worst of it. Both in town and village, 1951 will be a year of record housing construction.

In 1950, the population got more meat than the year before (52 percent), more butter (16 percent), more canned milk (79 percent), more cheese (127 percent), more ice cream (78 percent). The concentration on butter rather than the "guns instead of butter" emphasis in the U. S. and Britain is seen in the plans to increase livestock procurement 23 percent this year and milk, 21 percent.

Moscow itself is busy not only with a vast civilian building program but the opening of a new subway link this year, a big sewage disposal station, new waterworks, new gas supplies, etc. Sixty-five new children's institutions, such as kindergartens and nurseries will be opened this year; 20 new schools will be completed.

An economy of peace and abundance is the keynote in the most remote regions of this land. What this meant to the regions which had been overrun by the Nazis was graphically described by one of the speakers from Byelorussia at the meeting of the Supreme Soviet. He pointed out that total investment in the postwar plan was one and a half times greater than in all the pre-war five-year plans starting in 1928. And this Republic's separate budget assigns 68 percent for education, health, physical culture, social insurance.

Any change for 1951? Will there be a de-emphasis on peaceful economy and social welfare? On the contrary, the spokesman from Byelorussia criticized certain ministries involved in building work. The 1951 plan calls for more attention to mass consumption needs.

BUTTE MINERS AID VICTIMS OF PITTSBURGH FRAMEUP

Special to the Daily Worker

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—Among the most cherished donations received by the Committee for the Defense of the Victims of the Pittsburgh Frameup—Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and Jim Dolson—is one from a group of miners in Butte, Mont. An unsigned note stated it was the result of a collection among them, "to remember our friends."

A contribution from "a widowed mother" expressed the wish that she could "do more." A dollar bill came in pinned to an announcement of a religious service, with a slip of paper stating it was to "help the fight against the warmongers."

A friend in Minnesota sent \$5 with the hope that "it would help a little in the costly proceedings." A \$15 money order "for defense of all the working men and women." A woman who had read Elizabeth Curley Flynn's eloquent appeal sent in her "modest" contribution. A Negro woman here sent in \$2, regretting it could not have been more.

A very good friend sends in \$5 twice a month after starting off with a \$20 donation. A worker who suffered a serious spinal injury insisted on donating a couple of dollars although he was having a hard time making both ends meet.

Contributions come from all over the U. S. A substantial one bore a postmark of the West Indies. Many are in small amounts from people to whom the donation represents a sacrifice.

Among larger contributors are the Civil Rights Congress of Pennsylvania and New York and the Communist parties of Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland.

To all, whatever their donation have been, the Defense Committee expresses its sincere gratitude and the hope that it will be possible for them to continue the good work, since the trial drags on with no early end in sight. With the utmost economy in expenditures, the cost is still heavy.

Pat Cush, veteran of so many labor struggles and chairman of the Defense Committee, remarks: "It's a long, hard grind, but I'm sure we'll pull through!" He doesn't want you to forget the address of the committee: P. O. Box 502, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

Chicago Rally to Hit Deportation Move

CHICAGO, April 1.—A rally will be held here Thursday evening, April 5, at Northwest Community Center, 2733 W. Hirsch, against Moses Resnikoff, Chicago staff writer for the Jewish Daily Morning Freiheit.

Asks Continuance Of Kefauver Probe

NEWARK, N. J., April 1.—Ruth Lerner, Progressive Party, candidate for state senator, has called on the two New Jersey members of the U. S. Senate to act to bring about the continuation of the Kefauver Crime investigations.

In a telegram to Senators Smith and Hendrickson, Mrs. Lerner stated:

"The committee should probe the tieup between gangsters and politicians which permits rackets to flourish while Negroes are legally lynched as in the case of Willie McGee and the Trenton Six. The investigations should be continued to get to the bottom of the big business-Murder, Inc., tie-up that resulted in a strike killing in Elizabeth."

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SPECIAL RATES TO GROUPS



TROTTERS

(Continued from Back Page)
in disbelief when he really cut loose.

There has never been a dribbler on any college or pro team to come into the Garden who could come near Haynes in ball control. This statement is made confidently by one who saw the first basketball game ever played in the Garden.

THE TWO TEAMS, travelling by chartered plane, meet tonight in Hershey, Pa. The tour winds up in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, where an outdoor court will be laid down and all records for basketball attendance will probably be smashed. . . . Tony Lavelli, ex-Yale star, got a fine hand when he entertained with his accordion between halves.

There was more than a little significance to the ovation accorded LIU coach Clair Bee, coaching the All Americans, when he was introduced before this game. His long record of great democratic teams and sharp defense of White, Smith and Bigos have won him many friends.

Abe Saperstein, promoter and coach of the Trotters, says he would be happy to have his team play in the Soviet Union, where far and away the best basketball in Europe is played. He reports a friendly initial reaction at the Soviet Embassy.



GET HERE IN TIME!

Deadline for What's On:
Previous day at 12 noon
For Sunday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.
Deadline for Advertising:
Monday's issue—Friday at 12 noon
Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

Hall Hails Anniversaries Of Foster, Ruthenberg

CLEVELAND, April 1.—Throughout the world there is rising hatred against American imperialism, while at the same time people everywhere have confidence that the citizenry of the United States will organize their true sentiments and fight on the side

of peace and progress. This declaration was made by Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party, as he addressed an overflow audience at the annual Ohio banquet observing the birthdays of Charles Ruthenberg and William Z. Foster.

"In the face of the mounting resentment against everything labeled America, there stands the courageous figure of William Z. Foster, whose role of national and international leadership represents the remaining link of good will between the United States and the people of other nations," Hall said.

"What other living American could have received the greetings from the millions of people of the Soviet Union, the new democra-

cies, Europe and the whole colonial world?"

"And Comrade Foster fully deserves such world recognition of his role. Recognized as the leading Marxist of our Party, he has attained enormous stature."

WIDE AREA REPRESENTED

The spirited gathering drew not only from Cleveland but from Akron, the rubber center, the steel areas of Canton, Youngstown and Lorain, from Toledo and Cincinnati and the coal areas of the Ohio Valley.

It was announced that the banquet, launching the Peace Fund Drive, netted one quarter of the Ohio quota.

Hall, discussing new openings and new possibilities in the struggle for peace, asserted that "the war can be stopped at the 38th Parallel."

"The possibilities," he said, "for a people's settlement are wide open in Korea. This is not because Wall Street has had a change of heart—it runs directly against their wishes."

"The Chinese and Korean people, through their military and political efforts, have created a zone of peace at the 38th Parallel."

"The forces of reaction must not be permitted to invade this zone of peace, which will be costly and disastrous. Even those who favored crossing the Parallel last

year now no longer support Gen. MacArthur in his desire to spread the war."

Hall also called for public pressure for direct negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on peace.

POPULAR POLLS

"Throughout our nation," he pointed out, "all popular polls show strong majorities for such negotiations, but there must be the organization of this sentiment."

Hall asserted that "Operation Killer" in Korea, "a profit enterprise," is run by the same business interests who sustain racketeering at home.

"Big Business is Murder, Inc., on a world scale," he declared. "And the politicians, from Truman on down, are the real racketeers and murderers in this global gangsterism."

The career of Ruthenberg, first secretary of the Communist Party, was reviewed by Philip Frankfeld, newly elected district organizer of the Party in Ohio, and the audience's warm welcome was extended to his wife, Jean Frankfeld.

Greetings in behalf of the Cleveland party were given by Robert Campbell, chairman, and Andrew Remes, county secretary, who presided at the banquet.

The Labor Youth League presented excerpts from the Nat Turner cantata.

Ask Truman Aid Jailed Strikers In Barcelona

The United Labor Action Committee called on President Truman to order our U. S. Ambassador in Madrid to intervene on behalf of the 1,000 Barcelona strikers arrested during the recent general strike involving some 300,000 people. The statement declared:

Surely 300,000 people who engaged in a strike with the support of shopkeepers, employers and professionals, should not face penalties by Franco for fighting to improve the poverty and starvation which is the state of affairs in Franco Spain today.

"Since the strike, more than 1,000 strikers have been arrested. . . . These 1,000 strikers now face torture and possible death."

"We call on President Truman to instruct our U. S. Ambassador in Madrid to demand the safety and release of the Barcelona strike prisoners."

"We call on the President to order the Ambassador to bar all fascist reprisals against the people of Catalonia."

"Unless he does this, the Ambassador should be recalled and replaced!"

"We call on President Truman to halt all military, financial and economic aid to the fascist regime of Franco."

Teachers Warned on Racist Publications

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—The Georgia Education Association has issued a warning to teachers to beware of the publications of a group of racist or Christian Front organizations which pose as friends of the schools.

These groups, which usually employ a technique of super-patriotic phrases and red-baiting, are "front organizations for enemies of education in America," the Georgia Association warned.

Heading the list was the New York Education Association, publishers of "Signpost." Other such groups listed were the Employers' Association of Chicago, publishers of the brochures "How Red Is the Little Red Schoolhouse?" and "So They Hog-Tied Zeke the Zebra," Guardians of American Education, Inc., N. Y., publishers of "Undermining Our Republic"; the Seattle National Association of Pro-Americans, formerly a Republican Party organization, self-appointed judges of the alleged "communist intent of school textbooks"; National Council of American Education, publishers of the "Educational Guardian."

The Worker

50 East 13th Street
New York 3, N. Y.
ALgonquin 4-7954

Dear Friend:

On May Day the people will rally around the burning issue facing them. The main issues are the struggle for peace, the ending of the war in Korea, a meeting of the Big Five Powers. This May Day will also find the people rallying in defense of their economic needs, for the safeguarding of democratic rights, and the struggle for Negro rights at a time when the Martinsville seven have been legally lynched and Willie McGee is in the shadow of the electric chair.

These issues will be highlighted and will find their expression in the columns of the special May Day edition of The Worker.

This issue will reach tens of thousands of people who will be introduced to our paper through the May Day edition of The Worker. As in past years, this will be an enlarged edition, containing more pages than the regular edition of The Worker. We are sure that you will wish to express your greetings on May Day through the columns of The Worker. Prices for greetings are:

Full Page	\$390
Half Page	195
One Inch	5

All greetings must be in not later than Friday, April 20th. We urge that you collect from your group and send in your ad immediately or send in your personal greeting.

You can also order a bundle of twelve papers for a dollar of the May Day issue to distribute among your shopmates, neighbors and friends. The issue will be ready on Friday, April 27th and can be distributed up to May Day.

Fraternalty yours,
ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT

Latin America

(Continued from Page 2)

trolled by reactionary militarists put in power by U. S. dollars, their representatives here will not oppose and the State Department pose the basic objectives of Acheson. They will, however, seek to exploit Washington's need to exact a far better bargain than Acheson intended giving them.

They are encouraged in this position by the Argentine government, represented here by Dr. Hipolito Jesus Paz, Dictator Peron's foreign minister. When Acheson called on the Latin American ministers to accept his proposal to commit elements of their armed forces for such adventures as the Korean aggression, Dr. Paz objected and he was joined by Dr. Manuel Galich of Guatemala and Manuel Tello of Mexico. Significantly Dr. Paz told reporters that other Latin governments were equally opposed but lacked the courage to speak out.

The Argentine government is quit as anti-Soviet and anti-Communist as President Truman's. But Peron feels that he is strong enough to resist the pushing around which Washington gives the Latin American governments. His advice to his colleagues is to stick together, under his leadership, and thereby force Acheson to pay more for hemisphere participation in the anti-Soviet bloc.

So far all that Acheson has offered is \$80 million in arms and an immediate market for strategic materials and raw products needed for U. S. war industry. Although Truman in his opening address spoke in glowing terms of financial and technical help in building up the railroads, harbors, and other basic facilities of these Latin American countries, these offers are in general terms and relate to the remote future.

Specific guarantees of long-term cooperation which the Latin American governments want are not forthcoming.

WON'T COMMIT ITSELF

Moreover, the U. S. has refused to commit itself to the most basic demand of the Latin American governments. That demand is for the kind of help which would make these dependent countries self-sufficient industrial producers, and therefore less dependent on the United States.

Such projects are required by the native capitalists. For that reason raising these demands is not merely "for the record" but is undertaken for serious bargaining purposes.

The delegates who have come to Washington, despite their subservience to Yankee imperialism, are fully aware of the poverty and suffering of the masses in their own countries. The burden of their arguments for U. S. financial assistance is that unless something is done to raise the standards of living, it will be impossible to prevent their people from revolutionary action.

Acheson's answer to this plea is to point to the \$80 million in arms available for governments which "cooperate" with him. With these arms and with the hemispheric version of the McCarran police state act which the U. S. has proposed, the State Department contends that the present governments should be able to contend with their problem of "internal security."

In memory of our dear son and friend
ALFRED
You will always be remembered by your
FAMILY and
COUSIN MINNIE

UAW Parley

(Continued from Page 3)

tion to the dues raise, especially from larger locals of the union, Reuther had been working for weeks before the convention to whip his supporters into line for it. This climaxed in a mass meeting of some 1,800 delegates, staffers and visitors last night where they were steamed up by Reuther to "do a job" in the convention.

The "caucus" meeting revealed, however, a sharp split between Reuther and some of his followers, notably Carl Stellato, president of Ford Local 600 whose members voted in a referendum 23,000 to 9,000 against a dues-raise.

Stellato, supported by a sizable minority of other political partisans of Reuther, addressed the caucus in opposition to a dues raise. He brought down upon himself a shower of boos and catcalls from Reuther stalwarts and a lengthy scathing denunciation from Reuther personally.

Stellato, who squeezed back into office by a margin of less than one percent of the Local 600 vote, is apparently trying to regain some favor among the members. This morning, as the delegates entered the convention hall they were handed copies of Ford Facts, Local 600's organ, headlined "Local 600 Pushes Fight Against Dues Increase." The entire page is taken up with a Stellato proclamation in which he promises to fight for a rollcall vote on the dues issue.

The fight on the raise is waged by a loose combination of both long-standing anti-Reuther forces and others, usually in his corner, who like Stellato under pressure of their rank and file or other considerations, have come out against it. A decision on the issue may come Monday afternoon or Tuesday.

Reuther said in last night's mass meeting that he will force a decision on the dues issue before action is taken on any other problem on the ground that the rest of his program depends on the money appropriated for it.

The raise would bring the monthly dues to \$2.50—a dollar over the current rate. Reuther had to make the promise that there would be no strike assessments if the new rate is carried. Last year the members were assessed \$12.

'NO-STRIKE' FUND

While much of the opposition to the raise stems from the usual rank and file pressure against high dues, much of it is undoubtedly an indication of cooled confidence in the Reuther leadership, especially in view of tremendous squandering of funds in raids on other unions.

The effort to get a rollcall in the convention may prove more difficult than in the past. Reuther's rules committee railroaded through a report to require at least 700 delegates (of the 1,722 seated) to get a rollcall. In past conventions, when more than 2,000 delegates attended, only a little more than a fourth of those attending was required.

The Reuther forces, pressuring the delegates to ignore local instructions, are working hard to prevent a rollcall so there should be no convention record to embarrass a delegate when he returns home.

The effect of Reuther's campaign for a dues raise is to practically eclipse the most important problems before the convention.

SEEK NEGRO CANDIDATE

Reuther made it clear that the officers of the union will stand for reelection as "a team." This means that as far as he is concerned there is to be no change in the lily-white makeup of the board and officers.

A move is on foot for a Negro candidate for vice-president against Richard T. Gosser of Toledo whose dictatorial record in the Toledo region has given the UAW a black eye nationally. But there is still no public announcement on that.

He is also making capital of the Kefauver hearings with proposals to amend the constitution to make possible expulsion from office or disqualification of persons involved

in gambling, gangsterism or racketeering. Nothing has been said as yet of the still unsolved attempt to assassinate Reuther and his brother three and two years ago, respectively. The last convention demand that the FBI intervene. But nothing has been heard of the case since.

REUTHER FOES VARIED

The Anti-Reuther forces here are of a varied makeup. They range from Communists and other consistent left-progressives all the way down to certain of the Trotskyites. One caucus, basing itself largely on the support of Flint, mostly anti-Reuther, is headed by Kenneth Forbes of Bay City, Mich., with Paul Silver, of Local 251, Detroit, its secretary. The most prominent figure in that group is Coburn Walker, president of the 8,000 member Chevrolet, Local 659 of Flint who has been waging a fight against Reuther for months through the local paper, The Searchlight. He is on charges on 17 counts before a Reutherite committee here.

The anti-Reutherites are not united on a full program. They simply find themselves thrown together by certain issues.

In a convention-eve statement, Reuther charged that Walker and his associates are John L. Lewis payroll or that "Lewis money" is figuring in the opposition to the Reuther machine in Flint. Replying to this, Walker said Reuther's statement is "contemptible and a lie."

"It can only be based on personal and political malice. I have the greatest admiration for John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers as do all other auto workers," Walker continued.

"Neither the Flint nor any other auto workers have forgotten the great contribution of the UAW and John L. Lewis in building our union. None of my associates nor myself intend to leave the UAW-CIO. And further, we will not permit any group of unscrupulous politicians to drive us from our union, the UAW-CIO."

The sentiment expressed by Walker, reflecting that of most of the other Flint locals, is largely an anti-Reuther militancy and a fight for local autonomy. Much of this bleeds with the traditional support Lewis has always had in Flint since the great sitdown.

India

(Continued from Page 2)

turbed by this mass starvation. Why this hesitation? One of the reasons is, of course, that the New Delhi government refused to take orders at UN early this year when Washington was putting on the heat to get China condemned as an aggressor.

Sir Benegal Rau, India's representative to the United Nations, was one of the prime movers of a resolution that held out the prospect of peace in Asia. Washington doesn't permit such "insubordination" and the lack of action on the plea for grain is, in part, just plain retaliation.

But India's behavior at UN is just one of the factors that has given rise to dissatisfaction among the dollar crowd. A large section of India's ruling class has been resisting Wall Street's efforts to move in on their economy, preferring instead to do business with London.

The major source of recent capital investments has been the British capital, not Wall Street. George C. McGhee, the Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, already more than a year ago gave the government of India quite a dressing down on this sad state of affairs and demanded that the doors to U. S. investments be opened.

In fact, the bill now before Congress, written in accordance with the President's offer, provides that India get one million tons as a "gift" and that another million be sent later, perhaps, after new delivery terms are studied.

The conditions for the "gift" shipment are like those imposed upon Marshall Plan countries when they received similar "gifts." The Indian government, which

would sell the grain, would be required to deposit the rupees received in a special account, like the Marshall plan "counterpart" fund, which can only be spent for projects approved by Washington.

This mission also would have the right to make "studies of economic conditions" in India or, in other words, to seek out favorable investment opportunities.

Discussion on Capitol Hill has made it clear that, in addition, U. S. imperialism wants access to India's raw materials for war production, looking with favor upon the low wages prevailing there.

WANT A-BOMB ORE

It is interesting to note that President Truman's request for the wheat came only shortly after New Delhi announced the discovery of ore deposits containing fissionable material needed for making A-bombs.

Rep. E. E. Cox, a Democrat from Georgia and a leading member of the House Rules Committee where the India wheat bill is now pigeonholed, said Friday that he doesn't want to see India get a single grain before it comes across with uranium.

Times Square

(Continued from Page 1)

ets, in many instances shouting protests to the mounted policemen who were trying to herd them like cattle at a roundup.

After each attack, the lines of demonstrators reformed and the night Broadway crowd heard the demand: "Save Willie McGee!"

At 8:30 a quiet descended over the square. The pickets had melted into the crowds. Excited mounties continued to gallop their nervous horses in all directions. They ordered pedestrians to move this way, then that way.

LINES REFORM

The lines of demonstrators reformed again and marched around the Times Building. Police charged the line again. The line reformed. It was 9 p.m. when the last picket left the square.

When the final line formed around the Times Building, leaflets telling how McGee, a war veteran and father of four children, was framed by perjured testimony and sentenced to death on a five-year-old charge of raping a white woman, fluttered down to the square from the tall Paramount Building.

Many men in uniform—soldiers, sailors and marines—were pushed against the building walls during the numerous mounted police attacks. They could be heard mak-



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(For Weed Ending March 31)

MAIN PAGE ONE STORIES of five leading Negro weeklies:

- Baritone Fred Thomas First Negro To Win Prize of Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air.
- 500 Negro Prisoners Riot Against Conditions in Louisiana State Penitentiary.
- U. S. Supreme Court Rejects Fourth Plea for Review by Willie McGee.
- Sid Catlett, Famed Jazz Artist, Dies at 41.
- 700 Harlemites Pay Homage At Bier of Former Municipal Court Judge Charles E. Toney.
- Racists Dynamite Negro Home in Atlanta.
- State's Case Riddled By Counsel of Trenton Six.
- Pianist Nat King Cole Regains Home After Tax Agreement With U. S. Government.
- Jimcrow Barriers To Be Eased at University of North Carolina.

EXCERPTS OF LEADING EDITORIALS, same five papers: "A Lesson in How To Win Votes—And Lose A War," Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.:

"The armed services committee of the House of Representatives recently had under consideration legislation dealing with military manpower. Amendments designed to defeat the program of integration were presented by southern congressmen. . . . This is tragic. . . . The Army should be trusted to do what is best for the nation. Under Russia's prodding we are fighting hordes of non-white soldiers now. Half of Korea and the hundreds of millions of China are against us. India with its teeming millions is hearing constantly that racial intolerance is the earmark of America. The Communists are telling the populations of other Asiatic countries that we seek to dominate the world and enslave the darker races. If we fight in the name of democracy, freedom,

Negro Press Roundup

and equality and, in our own armed forces, deny that by our actions, then we hand our enemies a great weapon on a silver platter.

This is the weakest possible argument against jimcrow in the armed forces. It flows from the Journal and Guide's support of the MacArthur-Truman-Dulles war, and parrots the anti-Soviet and anti-Communist canards of the very Southern jingoists whose racism it deplors. How long before the editors of the Journal and Guide catch up with the Negro masses in understanding that anti-Communism is a cloak for racism, that peace and freedom are indivisible.

"Integration in Slow Motion," The Pittsburgh Courier:

"The armed services issued reports last week on the progress of racial integration and the breaking down of barriers to opportunity and promotion. . . . Contrasted with the situation which obtained in 1941, this evidences great progress, but in terms of justice, fair play and the demands of an enlightened age, this is integration in slow motion. Moreover, other reports from various parts of the country indicate that integration does not obtain in some places where it is said to exist and where it ought to have long since become the rule. . . . While admittedly progress has been made, Negroes want President Truman to know they are disappointed with the slowness of the process of integration in the armed services and do not see how he can escape responsibility for it."

The Courier here correctly reflects thinking of U. S. Negroes. However, in our opinion, if the jimcrow two-party system continues to control the state

machinery in behalf of the billionaires, the process of integration in every sphere of life will not only "be slow," but eventually will be stopped and reversed.

"Clip Out This List!" urges the Afro-American (Baltimore) in naming 12 Republican congressmen "who gave fresh evidence last week of the secret working agreement between Taft Republicans and Dixiecrats." The twelve, "as members of the House Armed Services Committee . . . voted in unison with prejudice-blinded Southerners to insert the jimcrow Winstead amendment in the draft and universal military training bill. It was accepted 21-12. If they had not teamed up with the Dixiecrats, it would have been defeated 24 to 9. . . ."

An all-out drive must be staged to have the House of Representatives vote down this mischief-making clause when the draft bill comes up for action on April 3. . . . Tell your Congressman that you not only want him to be present on April 3, but that you are counting on him to cast his vote against the unworkable and undemocratic Winstead amendment."

A worthy campaign for all newspapers, including the big commercial dailies which give so much lip-service to democratic ideals. In hammering at the growing Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, the Afro is doing a real service for all the people.

"Cunning Little Blockheads,"

is the epithet the Chicago Defender uses to describe the pro-votes for the Winstead jimcrow rider to the draft bill. "The cunning little blockheads who put their prejudices above the best interests of their country have got to be defeated. They are playing Stalin's game whether they know it or not."

This comment, set off against the editorial in the Afro-American, quoted above, shows how anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism emasculated any argument in behalf of the Negro people's rights. The Afro directs its appeal to the masses of people, the only real force which can bring about any basic change in the status of the Negro people; the Defender, in typically hat-in-hand fashion, parrots the anti-Soviet propaganda which is not directed to the Negro people, but to the very anti-Communist racists whom the Defender pretends to oppose. For whom should the editors of a Negro weekly write, the Negro people, or Mister Charley?

"The Show Is Over" declares the midweek Amsterdam News (New York), referring to the Kefauver crime investigations. "The investigation left several well-known figures scarred, but so far, no Negro came in for a lambasting. It seems as if the 'big boys' in the respective rackets thought of the Harlemites as 'small fry' and no material value to them. . . . Mayor Impellitteri, by virtue of the fact that the Kefauver group revealed nothing on him, can now launch a campaign on local

hoodlums and persons who are known to be friendly to them." A correct premise followed by a dubious conclusion: First, shall we assume that Mayor Impellitteri is an innocent babb-in-the-woods, merely because the investigators didn't implicate him? Especially when hestands behind Police Commissioner Murphy who condones police brutality in Harlem? Second, the hierarchy of the underworld duplicates the hierarchy of U. S. capitalism. In both cases, jimcrow operates to keep Negroes as "small fry." But that doesn't stop the FBI, and the state and local police from filling the prisons with Negroes. What about that, Amsterdam News?

ARNOLD de MILLE, "Along Celebrity Row," (Chicago Defender) describes Charleston, S.C., 30 years after leaving it.

LILLIAN SCOTT, (Chicago Defender) gives a close up of John W. Davis, president West Virginia State College for Negroes, member President Truman's National Science Board.

NORA HOLT, (Amsterdam News) in her always competent notes of music, gives preview of Berkshire Festival, pin-points principal musical developments for Negro community.

Eslande Goode Robeson, (Amsterdam News), tells a tale of jimcrow in the Belgian Congo.

JAME L. HICKS, (Afro-American) describes a "loyalty" hearing in New York.

ED LACY, (Afro-American), hears the swish of lynchers' rope at the Trenton Six trial.

P. L. PRATTIS, (Pittsburgh Courier), answers a white journalist on whether Negro press should hush-hush demands when the Soviet Union "may use" these demands "to weaken world position of the United States." (Incidentally, Prattis is still getting fan-mail for his column in defense of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.)

BILLY ROWE, (Pittsburgh Courier), pays tribute to role of Negro artists in breaking jimcrow barriers; sees progress in Miami.

JOSEPH SHEPARD, (Norfolk Journal and Guide), story of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, one of the biggest and richest Negro business in the U.S.A.—J.P.

Oklahoma U. Teacher Insists Communists Have Right to Teach

NORMAN, Okla., April 1. —A University of Oklahoma instructor who contends a Communist should "be allowed to teach and express his views in public" announced today he would not sign Oklahoma's proposed anti-Communist oath.

English instructor Richard A. Bodge said he objected to the oath because the "principle behind the measure is at fault" and he want to "stimulate a little healthy discussion on this subject."

A police-state bill which would require all state employees to swear they are not members of "Communist" or "Communist-front" organizations needs only Gov. Johnston Murray's signature to become law.

"My greatest fear is that this 'harmless' oath may be the first step in a long line of restrictions upon the 'academic freedom' and personality of the individual," Bodge said.

Bodge said requiring the oath "is a violation of civil rights and personal integrity."

"I personally believe that a Communist should be allowed to teach and express his views in public," he said in an interview with the Oklahoma Daily, student newspaper. "An open discussion of conflicting ideologies should be beneficial in a 'democratic' nation." Rep. William S. Shibley, author of the proposed law, said Bodge

should be fired if he refused to sign the oath.

"That's what the bill is for," Shibley said.

Shibley said he had turned over to the FBI letters from three professors who opposed the bill.

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WCBS—This is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WOR—Allyn Edwards
9:30-WOR—Food: Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Time
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WJZ—Victor E. Lindlahr
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News. Prescott Robinson
WNYC—For the Ladies
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15-WOR—Tello Test
WNBC—Kitty Crawford
11:30-WOR—Queen for a Day
WCBS—Jac Borch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash Quiz
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Dave Garraway
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNBC—Sketch's Scrapbook
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Johnny Olson Show
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Kate Smith
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WCBS—Heien Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WCBS—Big Sister
1:15-WNBC—Pickens Party
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Theatre of Stars
WNBC—Answer Man
WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light
WNBC—The Woman in My House
2:00-WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Ilka Chase
WNYC—Chamber Music Time
WQXR—News; Footlight Favorites
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee
WJZ—John B. Kennedy
WCBS—This is Nora Drake
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WJZ—Frances Scully
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WOR—Buddy Rogers
WCBS—Hill Top House
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WCBS—Kings Row
WNBC—Road of Life
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Jean Sablon Show
WCBS—Home Party
3:45-WJZ—Happy Felton

WINS — 1010 kc. WMGM — 1050 kc.

4:00-WOR—Barbara Welles
WNBC—Backstage Wife
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WQXR—Concert Stage
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron
WCBS—Missus Goes a-Shopping
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Clyde Beatty
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
5:55-WOR—Victor Borge

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—News—Lyle Van
WJZ—Joe Hasiel; Sports
WQXR—Allen Stulen
WCBS—Allan Jackson: News
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson; Interviews
WJZ—Dorian St. George
WCBS—You and The World
WNBC—Answer Man
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WJZ—Norman Brokenbroke Show
WNBC—Crime Hearing
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—Keyboard Artists
7:15-WOR—News
WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
7:30-WJZ—Lone Ranger
WNBC—News of the World
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WCBS—Club 15
7:35-WNEW—Teddy Wilson Quartet
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Sidney Walton
WCBS—Edward R. Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WJZ—Inner Sanctum
WCBS—Star Playhouse
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WCBS—Arthur Godfrey
WJZ—Henry Taylor; News
WOR—Crime Fighters
WNBC—Eleanor Steber
8:45-World Wide News
9:00-WNBC—Telephone Hour
WOR—Murder by Experts
WJZ—United or Not
WCBS—Radio Theatre
9:30-WOR—A. L. Alexander
WJZ—Johnny Desmond
WNBC—Band of America
WQXR—Music
10:00-WNBC—NBC Orchestra
WJZ—Ralph Flanagan's Band
WCBS—My Friend Irma
WQXR—Night in Latin America
WOR—Frank Edwards
10:15-WOR—Show Shop
10:30-WCBS—Bob Hawk
WJZ—John B. Kennedy

HOLLYWOOD

By DAVID PLATT

A Letter from Copenhagen, Denmark

WERNER THIERRY, film critic of Land og Folk, progressive daily paper in Copenhagen, Denmark, with whom I spent many pleasurable moments at the international film festival in Czechoslovakia last summer, sends the following letter describing the state of film production in his country:

Dear Platt:

How shall I make you understand that I was very glad to receive your letters and that I have made use of many of your articles for my own modest writings in Land og Folk? The idea of my brute silence in answer to your kindness has become one of the heaviest burdens torturing my conscience for the moment. Thank you for remembering our promise! I was happy to recall the pleasant moments at Karlovy Vary and our charming wanderings in old Prague.

I have hesitated to answer you, mainly because of the poorness of the material that I might offer you in return. In a few words:

The situation of Danish film production is rather unsatisfactory today. The wave of general optimism and popular hopefulness which followed the liberation in 1945 has disappeared. A handful of honest films like *The Red Meadows*, *Ditte*, *Child of Man*, *Those Damned Kids*, *Take What You Want*, produced during the years 45-48 is all that is left.

Now the best directors have left the Danish film industry, and the producers are busy making stupid so-called popular comedies or dull police pictures. We have a lot of excellent actors and a few talented directors, but for a while it seems to me rather improbable that a serious Danish film production will appear again. The best film of the past season was *Cafe Paradis*, a decent picture on alcoholism, without genuine artistic ambitions, but of a certain social value.

Even the production of documentaries, which was very highly developed, has in some way degenerated and has recently been partly abandoned for economic reasons, the state institution sponsoring the documentaries having spent an enormous amount of money on a big film about the Danish constitution (of 1849). This film was the most monstrous failure from every point of view, completely destroyed by social-democratic lack of political intelligence and an equally disastrous lack of simple knowledge of handling the practical apparatus of movie-making. Nobody will see the film, and all the money is lost.

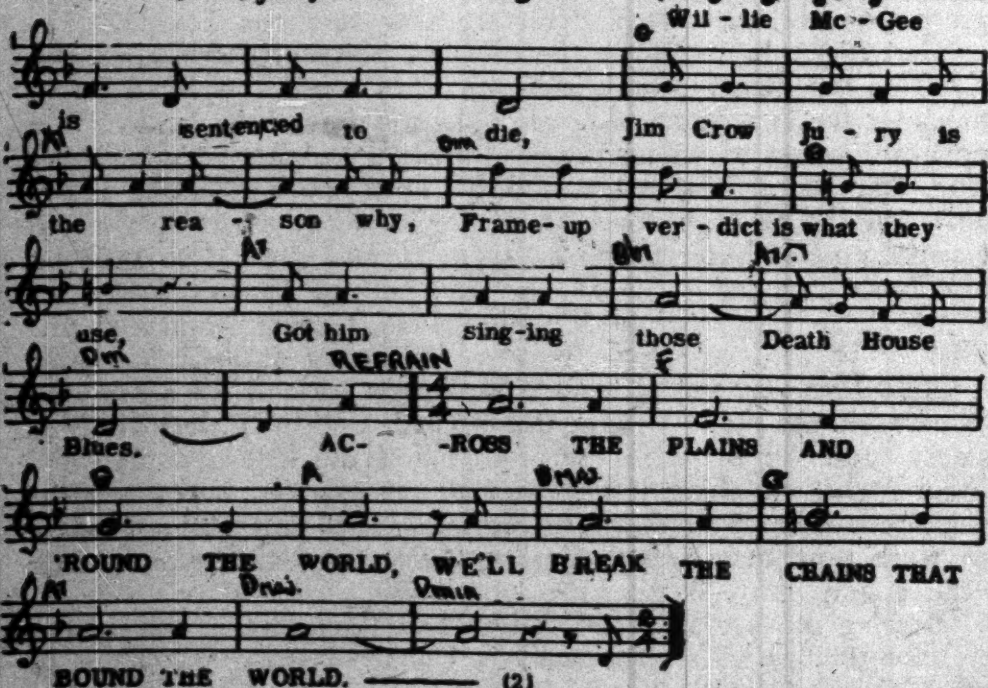
Generally speaking our market is covered by American films (about 75-80 percent of all titles in the year 1950) and a certain number of British films—some Swedish and very few French and Italian ones. Among the American films of last year I suppose the rather innocent *Cinderella* (Disney) got the biggest success, but it is very interesting that *All Quiet on the Western Front*, in Denmark as in the U. S., has obtained an astonishing success and was received as something of a revelation, starting with a run of six weeks in a big theatre in the center of Copenhagen. Recently, other old films like *The Good Earth* and *The Best Years of Our Lives* have met with great public interest.

Finally, the scandalous picture *Red Danube* was received here two or three weeks ago with cold astonishment even from some newspapers definitely not "communist." In Stockholm (Sweden) a very popular critic at one of the biggest bourgeois papers, denounced it as "clumsy propaganda."

Sincerely,
WERNER THIERRY.

DEATH HOUSE BLUES

New words by Jane Ross
Music Arranged by Jerry Ross



- Willie McGee is an innocent man,
But he's been framed by the Ku Klux Klan.
If we let him die, then all of us lose,
We'll all be singing those Death House Blues.
(Chorus:)
 - Willie McGee is the father of four,
And he wants to see those kids some more,
Family was sad when they heard the news,
Got them all singing those Death House Blues.
(Chorus:)
 - Willie McGee is in the Death House Cell
Waiting to hear that Liberty Bell.
We've got to free him, we can't refuse,
We don't want no more Death House Blues.
(Chorus:)
- Based on a song by Bernie Asbel.

Marc Connelly's 'Green Pastures' Twenty Years Ago and Today

(This is the conclusion of an analysis of the play, "The Green Pastures" begun in Friday's Daily Worker.)

By Harold Cruse

THE GREEN PASTURES, thus, has little in it that is true Negro folklore. Rather, it is the conception of paternalistic anti-Negro writers and folklorists of the South of what they would prefer Negro folklore to be. The old slave owners and their descendants did not want to hear and were not told folk stories revealing what Negroes really thought. If so, the South would have been a doubly armed camp instead of one.

Thus Roark Bradford's *Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun* (Children to you) cannot be accepted as folklore representative of Negro experience in the South, now or before. A Negro preacher might have told Sunday school children Bible stories in this fashion but Negro life in general was never so idyllic.

MARC CONNELLY writes as a foreword to his script:

"The Green Pastures is an attempt to present certain aspects of a living religion in the terms of its believers. The religion is that of thousands of Negroes in the Deep South. With terrific spiritual hunger and the greatest humility these untutored black Christians — many of whom cannot even read the book which is the treasure house of their faith — have adapted the contents of the Bible to the consistencies of their every-day lives."

Sterling A. Brown, Negro professor of English and a leading folklorist at Howard University says this in an article on Negro folklore: "Mythological tales explain the origin of the ocean, where the hurricane comes from, why the wind and waters are at war, why the moon's face is smutty. Others enlarge material from the Bible. Ingenuity is especially exercised on filling in gaps in the creation story. . . . Religion is treated freely, even irreverently, but not to the degree of Roark Bradford's *Ol' Man Adam an' His Chillun*, which is synthetic, not genuine folkstuff." See *Phylon Magazine*, Atlanta University Review of Race and Culture, fourth quarter, 1950, page 325.

On page 318 of the same issue of *Phylon Magazine* professor Brown says:

"For a long time Uncle Remus and his Brer Rabbit tales stood for the Negro folk and their lore. One thing made clear by the resurrection of Uncle Remus in Walt Disney's *Song of the South* is the degree to which he belonged to white people rather than to the Negro folk. . . . In any consideration of American Negro folklore expression it is important to realize that even before Harris Joel Chandler revealed the antics of Brer Rabbit to America, John Henry was swinging his hammer in the Big Bend Tunnel on the C. & O. Road."

THIS LAST QUOTED reference applies also to Roark Bradford, Marc Connelly and the *Green Pastures*.

In the meantime much is being done today in the field of American Negro folklore in the way of reevaluation of Negro folk traditions which have existed for decades watered down and distorted by the literary trends of the Southern sentimental and chauvinistic school of writers and researchers, pioneered in the 1880s by Joel Chandler Harris and continued by Marc Connelly's play.

Thus the dual trends in the interpretation of Negro folklore are as important here as the dual trends of Negro development in the American Theatre. These trends must be resolved soon so that Negro life and real folklore can find honest expression on the American stage.

ON THE POSITIVE side com-

ment must be made on the way in which the present cast has changed and toned down most of the offensive elements in the original. Reading the original script produced in the 1930s it is discovered that many words, phrases, and references, insulting to Negroes have been deleted or changed, except for the murder and the gambling scenes.

Thus this production has more formal dignity than the original. The group scenes, particularly around the ark, the night club and Pharaoh's throne room have much of the new spirit sophistication which Marc Connelly never intended.

This is all to the good since it is not possible to deal with the problem of the Negro actor in a vacuum. It is plain that more is being achieved by direct participation of some of our best Negro talents in the play than would be achieved by remaining outside of it.

THE "LAWD" of today portrayed by William Marshall is not the "Lawd" of the 1930's. He's really angry with the world and in a different manner. He walks the earth with tolerance and dignity that befits a great man. The first person he meets is the young Negro woman, Zeba (Vinnie Burrows), strumming a ukelele. He rebukes her for carousing on the Sabbath. She is the only woman character in the play treated with any delineation, but she is an immoral person of disrepute. Marc Connelly will protest that this is a fable, that this is harmless entertainment based on the "simple" beliefs of a childishly simple peo-

ple, as she reiterates, meaning Southern Negroes. Which means ultimately all Negroes.

Fables concocted out of an anti-Negro conception could not conceivably take into account the earthly degradation heaped upon a million and more Zebas in the South's pasturelands. Marc Connelly, perhaps, wouldn't know about this, but it doesn't alter the fact that fables take on the qualities of real life and affect the same. Thus one Ralph Barton, critic, could write in the magazine, *U. S. Theatre*, back in the 1930s of *Green Pastures*:

"Only a simple race of people with medieval minds . . . is capable of forgetting hell and giving heaven an occasional thought. Such a race exists right under our noses."

IF NO SUCH vileness is evident in today's reviews of *Green Pastures* it is because we live in times when fables are losing ground to the inexorable pressure of facts.

And more than that because William Marshall portrayed the "Lawd" like a man really concerned with the problems of a real world, and Gabriel (Ossie Davis) was no grinning comic, or Pharaoh (John Bouie) no buffoon but a ruler. Eve (Milroy Ingram) was beautiful in modern terms. The whole enormous cast of men, women and children have created the best possible in dramatic and dignified values that is possible in this distorted fable. A choir under Hall Johnson's direction highlighted the production with 25 spirituals.

To the Daily Worker

BY WALTER LOWENFELS

Since the earliest poems, like *Piers the Plowman's* who spoke before Chaucer our English tongue, Truth has been fought for by most men.

Some found it, like Parsons—he who was hung: "Let the Voice of the People Be Heard," he cried, just as the hangman's trap was sprung and he died. Always the quest—who speaks the truth?

goes on, and for whom? And the darker the lies that the rich tell to enslave the poor

the more precious the truth. And so we prize this paper now. That its voice may live and help us all to be more wise we give and give.

City Center Performs 'Manon'

THE CITY CENTER Opera's performance of *Manon*, Massenet's setting of the well-known French classic, is a lively spectacle. It is perhaps more spectacle than is good for it as sheer music. That is, its defects in the vocal department are made up, at least for most of the audience, by the skillful staging.

For this listener, the music caught fire only rarely, and that mostly in the singing of the anguished character of Des Grieux, the tenor who simply can't tear himself away from Manon, the characteristic "bad woman" of art produced mostly by men.

It seems that Manon likes wealth more than she likes Des Grieux whom she likes fine too. Only men can like wealth with the same abandon and get away with it, it seems. Anyway, there is pathos in the music Massenet wrote for Des Grieux whom Manon deserts and betrays and in whose arms she dies in the end. David Poleri was affecting as the Des Grieux, though he sometimes con-

fuses the style of crooning with the art of true singing. The *Manon* of Ann Ayars was pretty but not convincing vocally. It takes a lot of singing and dramatic art to project the complexities of Manon. The ballet was, we are told authentic 18th century. It was charming. The conducting of Jean Morel was notable for authority and energy. M.H.

1st TIME TOGETHER

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THE FIRST FRONT

STANLEY

7th Ave. Bldg. 42 & 43 Sts.

THE VICTORS AND THE VANQUISHED

WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, April 2, 1951

Trotters Trim All Americans

By Lester Rodney

Those fabulous masters of basketball, the Harlem Globetrotters, thrilled a crowd of 17,114 at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon as they romped over the crack collection of college All Americans 65-58 to inaugurate the 18-game "World Series" tour.

Facing most of the topnotch senior stars of the land, the Trotters showed too much class as the astounding Goose Tatum, though giving away lots of height to his bucket opponents, poured home 30 points.

The Trotters led 34-31 at the end of a hard, well played half. They opened it up to 52-47 at the three quarter mark, broke into a twelve point lead playing straight basketball all the way, then relaxed with the safe margin and gave an exhibition of their famed ballhandling and stunt passing.

For the star studded college array, Bill Garrett of Indiana, the player who crashed through the Big ten jimcrow basket-ball ban, was the first half star, keeping his team in contention with a great display of feeding, defensive play and rebounding as well as seven points. He then had a make connections for Bloomington, where he takes tests today, and so missed the second half. The All Americans missed him.

High for the collegians was little Zeke Sinicola of Niagara with 14 points. He was followed by Don Sunderlage of Illinois with 9, Ernie Barrett of Kansas State and Ed Smith of Harvard with 6 each. The Trotters displayed an extraordinary defense, close and skillful man to man with rapid switching to pick up loose men and quick converging on the Star's big men underneath. They completely nullified the efforts of South Carolina's six eleven Jim Slaughter, who could score but one point.

Robinson, a shooting demon,

weekend roundup

Phil Rizzuto frightened them by pulling a muscle in his left side, but it shouldn't keep him out too long. . . . Ditto with Giants' Monte Irvin, who strained a thigh muscle. Ray Noble, however, could be sidelined until after season opens with sprained ankle, worst kind of luck for Giants. He was toting a hot bat. . . . Rex Barney on way out of Brooklyn picture. Coaches have about given up on him.

Gene Hairston gave it a great try at Garden against Kid Gavilan in a close exciting fight, but the Kid, outstanding contender for welter crown, had too much savvy.

Western All Stars too much for East Saturday night, 75-57. Never a contest. Mel Hutchins peerless, roaming as forward, rebounding, scoring 13, blocking shot after shot by East's big men, runaway winner of Most Valuable for game. Fine shooting by Ragelis, Payne, Skoog, Barrett, McArthur, terrific feeding and rebounding by Garrett in his brief appearances. Al McGuire as good as anyone for East.

High school game bitter reminder of the dastardly destruction of public high school sports by Board of Education. Many youngsters who didn't play all year still showed great potential as Bronx - Manhattan - Richmond nipped Brooklyn-Queens in overtime 53-52. Most valuable, 5-9 Manuel Ortiz of the winners, who would have played with Monroe. He scored 15. Davey Gotkin looked good for Brooklyn.

Syracuse's in and out team stunned Bradley in final of "Campus Tourney" at Peoria, 76-75. In baseball, CCNY opened at Princeton, lost 2-1 toughie in 12th to Ivy contender, nice showing.

Giants Beat Cards

St. L. (N) 012 032 000- 8 12 1
N. Y. (N) 013 021 50x-12 16 2
Lanier, Presko (4) and Krieger (7), Habenicht (8) and Garagiola, Rice (4); Maglie, Bowman (6) and Westrum. Home runs - Thomson, Musial, Dark, Irvin.

Miss Gibson, Flam Miami Winners

Miami Beach, Fla., April 1 (UP)—Tireless young Herb Flam outlasted veteran Gardnar Mulloy today to win the men's singles championship of the Good Neighbor Tennis Tournament, 4-6, 6-8, 7-5, 6-3, 6-1.

Althea Gibson, young Negro star from New York, summoned up tremendous serving power to upset top-speed Betty Rosenquest of South Orange, N. J., 6-4, 6-2. The game climaxed the first South Florida tournament for Miss Gibson, a student at Florida A & M College.

Dodgers Win

Miami, Fla., April 1 (UP)—Hank Edwards' pinch single with Pee-wee Reese aboard gave the Brooklyn Dodgers an 11-inning, 4 to 3 triumph over the Boston Braves today in the fourth extra inning game the Dodgers have played in five days. Reese's third homer of the spring helped the Dodgers gain an early lead over Max Surkont.

Pitching Makes Braves Solid Pennant Threat

(This is the fifth of a United Press series appraising the teams from the training camps.)

BRADENTON, Fla. (UP)—Any team with three of the game's outstanding pitchers figures to be a pennant threat—and that's the situation with the Boston Braves this season.

In Warren Spahn, Johnny Sain and Vern Bickford, manager Billy Southworth has three of the best in the business. If he can find a fourth to rotate with them, the Braves could win the marbles. Last season the trio won 60 games between them.

The Braves have enough power to go with the pitching, but they lack speed and defensive ability on the left side of the infield. Southworth has concentrated on re-shaping his second base combination, which he believes was the club's greatest weakness last season. Only the Reds turned in fewer double plays.

He isn't at all worried about rounding out his pitching staff for he has two outstanding candidates in James Wilson and Matt Surkont and is especially high on five rookies.

Wilson, the former Red Sox hurler, gained another major league trial by winning 24 games while losing 11 at Seattle last season. Surkont won five for the Braves and lost two because of errors after joining the club just after mid-season.

Southworth is counting on both of them for regular starting berths to go with 21-game winner Spahn, 20-game winner Sain and 19-game Winner Bickford.

Earl Torgeson is at first base. Southworth has experimented with two second base combinations, veteran Buddy Kerr at short and sophomore Roy Hartsfield at second as one unit, and rookie John Logan, a Milwaukee graduate with a .296 batting average, at short and the veteran Sibby Sisti at second in the other.

But it looks like Southworth will split them up before the season starts with Logan the shortstop and Hartsfield the second base man. Hartsfield's big fault last year was his failure to make the double play and Southworth feels he is partly at fault because he tried to change the youngster's style too drastically. This spring he has allowed Hartsfield to work

out the problem for himself.

Bob Elliott will start at third and stay there as long as he can. Elliott feels he has another season left in him at least as a regular, although admittedly he slows up in August and September. But he is a power hitter, the current lifetime RBI leader in the National League, and is a good bet to drive in 100 runs a season.

The outfield will be Powerhitter Sid Gordon in left, Sam Jethroe, the speedster, in center; and Willard Marshall in right. Marshall slumped badly last season, hitting only .235, but has shown signs of coming back this spring. He is normally a .300 hitter.

Three rookies are fighting for outfield utility berths and possibly front line duty if Gordon is needed in the field or if Marshall continues to falter. They are Luis Marquez, up from Portland where he hit .311; Rob Addis, .323 batter with Milwaukee last season and Ben Thorpe, who hit .324 at Atlanta.

Big Walker Cooper, appearing in good shape and hitting the long ball again, will be the No. 1 catcher with rookies Ebba St. Claire, a .280 hitter at Atlanta last season, in reserve.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Unconditionally Released . . .

IT CAME OVER the sports ticker Friday afternoon. Johnny Vander Meer, the only big league pitcher to ever hurl two successive no-hit game, was unconditionally released by the Chicago Cubs and left for his home. He is thirty-six.

Could it really have been thirteen years ago that the handsome young lefthander from Midland Park, New Jersey came into Brooklyn that bizarre Wednesday night and. . . .

Let's open the dusty 1938 files and jog the memory a bit. How many times you think you remember something accurately, will argue bitterly and be willing to bet, only to discover that it wasn't quite the way you recalled it. . . . fancy had settled firmly into the mold of fact somewhere along the line. . . .

Yes, the Dodgers were involved in this incredible bit of baseball history. Wouldn't you know? But their role was not a glorious one. They were the victims of the second no-hitter.

It was a Saturday, June 11th 1938 in Cincinnati, when rookie Vander Meer pitched his first no-hitter. He was an erratic hurler of the Tommy Byrnes type with loads of speed and stuff but little control. His minor league record hadn't been outstanding, but canny old Bill McKechnie was working on him. Inside of five days he did the impossible. After that he never pitched another no-hitter. He wound up the 1938 season with 15 wins, then slipped back into erratic ways, with a bad arm complicating things.

In the following three years he won a total of only 14 games. Then in 1941 he suddenly emerged as a full fledged star, mature and poised. He won 16, 15, 18 and was drafted into the army, where he served for two and a half years. When he came back in '46 he didn't quite have it again. In '49, after winning 5 and losing 10, he was sent along to the Cubs. Now he's through.

THE FIRST no-hitter was a 3-0 affair. Vander Meer pitched to only twenty-eight batters, walked three, struck out four. There were two doubleplays and one of the Bees got past first. That's right, Bees. The Braves were experimenting with a new name that year. Bees or Braves they couldn't touch the stuff Vander Meer was serving up. In their batting order were some pretty fair hitters, like brother Vince DiMaggio, Tony Cuccinello, Elbie Fletcher and Gene Moore. Cincinnati catcher Ernie Lombardi, the big slugging lumbering ex-Dodger who made such a wonderful "rocking chair" target for pitchers, caught VanderMeer that day and won the game with a two-run homer.

It was the first no-hitter in the National League since Paul Dean, in 1934, had followed brother Dizzy's three-hit shutout with a Hall of Fame performance in Ebbets Field. Can't keep those Dodgers out of this.

ON TO BROOKLYN came Cincinnati and Vander Meer. It was a night of nights, that Wednesday night. For it was merely the first night game in Brooklyn history! What a setting. A no-hit pitcher coming in to face the Dodgers when the magic arcs turned Ebbets Field into fairyland for the first time.

Adding to the excitement, Larry MacPhail, then Brooklyn impresario, had hired Jesse Owens, the great Olympic sprinting champion who had made Hitler eat dust two years earlier, to demonstrate his speed against selected ballplayers in a pre-game exhibition.

Out in front of the grimy old ballyard when the first fans started trickling in were young men and women of the Young Communist League. They had leaflets and petitions addressed to the fans—"The great Jesse Owens runs tonight in Ebbets Field—Why not the great Satchel Paige and other Negro stars playing on the Dodgers in Ebbets Field? Is this discrimination sportsmanlike or American?"

They received a great reception, as always, as a near record 40,000 fans squeezed their way into the park. Thousands and thousands of signatures that night swelled the torrent which later hit Judge Landis' desk like a tidal wave. In the press room before the game I remembered the red-faced MacPhail with a leaflet in his hand asking me "Did you have something to do with this?" and I answered, "I hope I did."

Incidentally, when the Cincinnati Reds were later interviewed in the campaign to spike the jimcrow lie that big leaguers were "against" Negro teammates, this is what Johnny Vander Meer said—

"I certainly wouldn't object to a Negro ballplayer on our team. They have some of the best players I have ever seen. Though it's none of my business, I don't see why they are barred."

That night in Brooklyn the element of competition departed early from the game. Frank McCormick of the Bronx hit a three-run homer for Cincinnati, they picked up a few more, and all the concentration was on young Vander Meer. It had been McKechnie's notion that Johnny's speed would be even more effective under lights. On the other hand, most of the fans and writers expected the usual post-no-hitter reaction to set in, and the kid to take his lumps.

But here it went into the ninth and tension blanketed the brilliantly lit field like fog. Vander Meer had walked five men but pitched his way out of trouble each time without the semblance of a base hit. As the last of the 9th opened, Buddy Hassett dribbled an easy grounder between the mound and the first base line and Vander Meer, clutching it hastily, took no chances but made the tag himself. The cheer that went up made it plain that the Dodger fans were now overwhelmingly for the sweat-soaked young man in the enemy gray.

Bearing down too hard, Vander Meer then walked the menacing Babe Phelps. Then he walked Cookie Lavagetto. Then he walked Dolph Camilli. It was bases full and one out. Ernie Koy, a dangerous righthanded hitter, came up. Vandy got the ball over and Koy bounced down the third base line. Lew Riggs fielded it cleanly but played it too carefully to get a game-ending doubleplay out of it, his throw home forcing the sliding Hassett.

Leo Durocher was up next—the type of pesky, low average hitter who usually spoils these things. He lined the first pitch hard down the rightfield line and as it curved foul by a good margin everyone exhaled. Then he lifted a short fly to centerfield. Harry Craft came in on the run, squeezed it, and shouting out loud, kept going toward the mound to join the wildly celebrating crowd around Vander Meer.

Johnny Vander Meer was unconditionally released today. . . . he is thirty-six. . . .

DON'T FORGET our paper's fund drive. You can send the money to me and it will be recorded here.